

The
National

Wool Grower

Vol. XLVII OCT. 1957 No. 10

Wool
Winners
in Paris
page 21





... in creep feeds



... in feed lot rations

Feed AUREOMYCIN to your lambs for good health and thrifty gains!

More and more sheep raisers are using AUREOMYCIN in creep feeds for lambs.

Feeders have found that AUREOMYCIN — fed to lambs early — guards health, promotes vigor, makes lambs less susceptible to respiratory diseases that usually follow shipment and change in environment.

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feed quickly with less danger of enterotoxemia, develop faster, make thrifty gains, show more "bloom," get to market earlier!

Ask your feed manufacturer for feeds which supply 20 grams of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per ton of total ration.

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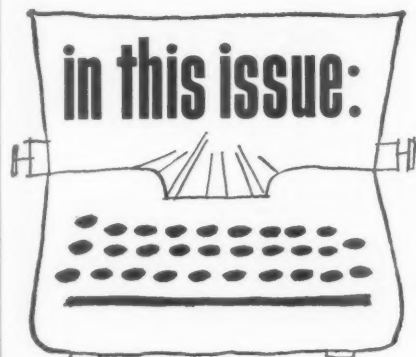
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AUREOMYCIN
CHLORTETRACYCLINE

... for thrifty gains in sheep.



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SHEEP INDUSTRY FRIENDS:

Photographs of the 44 Senators who joined in introducing a bill to extend the National Wool Act for an additional four years are found in this issue beginning on page 10. Portions of the introduction speech delivered by Wyoming's Senator Frank A. Barrett (who spearheaded the introduction) are published along with the photos. Besides the Senators, five Congressmen introduced last minute bills to extend the Wool Act in the House of Representatives. They are pictured on page 14.

LAMB MARKETING:

A detailed report of lamb marketing problems—costs and margins—is published in this issue, page 15. The USDA findings are accompanied by graphic charts which will give you an idea of why there is such a spread in the price of lamb—live-to-wholesale

—wholesale-to-retail. We feel you will want to study this report—perhaps even clip it and save in your files to refer to in days to come. As the report states, one of the answers to increasing producers' profits lies in cutting marketing costs.

MISS WOOL-1958:

Peggy Seay of Floresville, Texas, is the attractive new Miss Wool for 1958. She was chosen from a field of eleven beautiful finalists. You can see their pictures and read of the contest goings-on, page 23.

SHEEP DISEASES—HEAD GRUBS!

After a month's absence, the tenth installment of information about sheep diseases appears in this issue on page 20. This article deals with the incessant problem of head grubs. You'll be interested in learning of the grub-producing botfly and of possible combatants.

LAMB IN THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM:

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, chairman of the National Auxiliary's lamb promotion committee, lists on page 34 the school lunch directors in the various NWGA States. And accompanying this information is a report on what Mrs. Chipman has done in her home State of Utah to widen the outlets for lamb.

ALL THIS AND MORE—IN THIS ISSUE.



Off to school in red, white and blue
WOOL, of course

... Virgin wool in navy blue, banded with color-bright braid at waist and hem, is the featured news in this jumper costume. Rick rack trimmed braid of red and white is repeated for the white blouse. Shoulders of the jumper are dotted with red and white buttons. Another modern fashion to increase consumption of wool.

1957 SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.
August 20-21, 1958: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

Conventions and Meetings

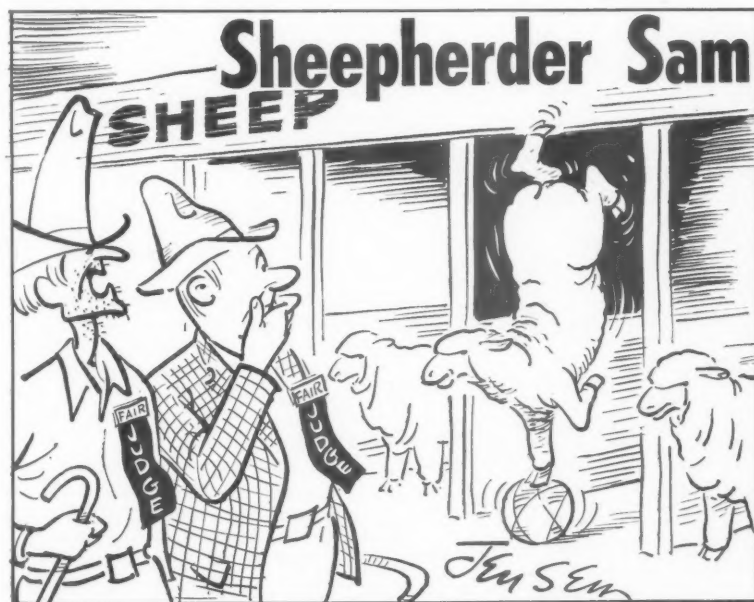
October 4-5: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
November 7-9: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
November 10-12: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
November 17-19: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Boise, Idaho.
December 2-4: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.
December 4-6: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Miles City, Montana.
January 6-8, 1958: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.
January 5-8, 1958: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Oklahoma City, Okla.
January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.
August 14-15, 1958: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.

Sales

October 11: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

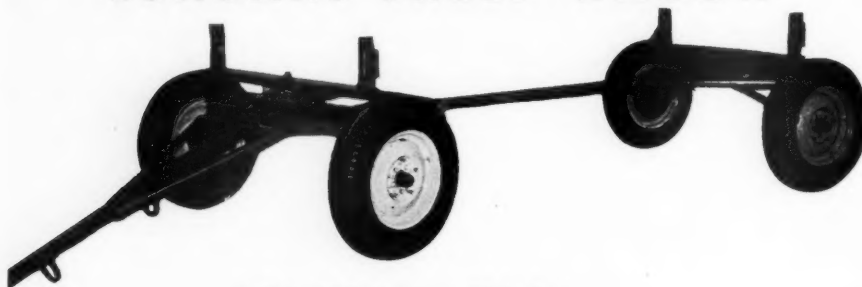
Shows

November 1-10: Grand National L. S. Exposition, San Francisco, California.
November 15-20: Golden Spike National L. S. Show, Ogden, Utah.
November 29-December 4: Great Western L. S. Show, Los Angeles, California.
November 29-December 7: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
January 10-18, 1958: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
February 7-16, 1958: San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.



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- ✓ Extra high clearance with brakes.
- ✓ Guaranteed to trail true for life of wagon.
- ✓ Adjustable lengths with trail hitch on rear.

BY SPECIAL ORDER—Tires made special to resist greasewood and other sharp objects. These tires are a combination hard rubber and air tire with three times as much rubber on the tread as regular tires. Made with sled runners to attach, thus making a combination wagon and sled.

The sheep wagon is made extra heavy and braced to withstand practically any use. Our company has had twenty years of experience building sheep wagons with over 2000 now in use.

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RESERVATION BLANK

Plan now to attend the 93rd NWGA Convention in Phoenix

Convention Bureau
Phoenix Chamber of Commerce
124 North Second Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Please reserve the following accommodations for the National Wool Growers Association convention in Phoenix, Arizona, January 20-23, 1958.

First Choice Hotel: _____

Second Choice Hotel: _____

I prefer: single _____ double _____ twin _____ suite _____

Date of Arrival: January _____, 1958. Date of Departure: January _____, 1958.

Name

Address

\$10.00 deposit required if arrival after 6:00 P.M.

HOTELS AVAILABLE

	Single	Double-Twins	Suites
Westward Ho (headquarters).....	\$10-13	\$12-18	\$23-50
Adams Hotel (Central & Adams).....	10-12	12-14	
San Carlos Hotel (Central & Monroe).....	7	9-10	
Sahara Motor Hotel (First St. & Polk).....	13-17	16-20	
Arizona Hotel (14 So. 3rd Ave.)	7-8	9-10	
Desert Rose Motor Hotel (3424 E.			
Van Buren) Deposit Required 1 person \$9-12; 2 persons \$12-16			



THE STORY OF WOOL

A booklet prepared and published by the Wool Bureau is now off the presses. It is "The Story of Wool," a highly interesting report on wool—its history, its production, its inherent value, the many fabrics available from it, etc. The booklet is available from the Wool Bureau, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York 36, New York.

BLM DISTRIBUTES RECEIPTS

Twenty-six States and Alaska are sharing in the largest collection of mineral lease, grazing lease, public land sale, and timber sale receipts from Federal lands in Bureau of Land Management history, the Department of the Interior recently announced.

U. S. Treasury checks totaling \$16,542,960.99 have been presented by BLM officials to the governors or treasurers of the respective States and the Territory as their share of resource development earnings aggregating \$50,023,099.58. This compares with a previous record high of over \$42 million for fiscal 1956. The distribution to the States and Alaska compares with nearly \$14 million apportioned in 1956. Included in the 1957 total is 12½ percent of district grazing receipts or \$1,901,697.38 compared with \$2,050,315.35 in 1956.

THE WALK IS THROUGH, BUT SOCKS ARE LIKE NEW

No holes in his wool socks, and foot comfort all the way on 340 miles of hard road, was the report of Dr. Stanley Raimes as he finished his Newcastle to London walk in early September. (NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, September 1957, p. 7.)

Dr. Raimes spent the entire month of August testing an improved type of shoe sole, on behalf of the English Leather Institute. On the advice of the Institute of Chiropodists, he wore all-wool socks. Both socks and shoes, he said on arrival in London, had given outstanding service.

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FARM REAL ESTATE TAXES

The Agricultural Research Service of the USDA reports that taxes levied on farm real estate increased 5.3 percent in 1956 to another new high. In relation to farm real estate values, however, the figures show that tax levies declined slightly in 1956.

Although real estate taxes gained 5.3 percent, the value of farm real estate in private ownership rose about 7.1 percent from March 1955 to March 1956.

\$3,000 SOIL BANK LIMIT

A \$3,000 limit has been placed on payments that may be made under the 1958 Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank by the USDA. This ceiling will be applied to each producer for each farm rather than as a limit on the amount paid him for all farms in which he has an interest.

NEW CSS OFFICIAL NAMED

Clarence D. Palmby of Garden City, Minnesota has been named Deputy Administrator for Price Support in the Commodity Stabilization Service by Agriculture Secretary Benson. He succeeds Preston Richards who died recently. (See In Memoriam, page 9)

Palmby has been director of the CSS Grain Division since the fall of 1956. Raymond J. Pollock of Cedar Rapids, Iowa moves up as director of that Division.

TURKEY PRODUCTION UP 5%

Farmers are raising about 81 million turkeys this year, according to preliminary estimates released August 27 by the Crop Reporting Board. This is 5 percent above 1956 production.

Figures show that about 6 percent more heavy breed birds are being raised this year. Turkey prices during the first half of 1957 are shown to have averaged 15 percent below the same period of 1956, while feed prices increased 1 percent above last year.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS

Total exports of raw wool from South Africa during 1956-57 (July-June) season came to 252 million pounds, actual weight, or about 4 percent less than in the previous season. Shipments of greasy wool were 3 percent lower at 231 million pounds and those of scoured wool dropped 8 percent to 21 million pounds.

The three largest markets, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, all took less than in 1955-56. This more than

offset advances in exports to such countries as Italy, Japan, Belgium, and the Soviet Union.

U. S. MEAT IMPORTS RISE

United States imports of meat and meat products rose about 21 million pounds during the first half of 1957 over the same period of 1956. The greatest increase was in imports of beef and veal which rose 30 million pounds due to sharp increases in imports of frozen boneless beef from Australia, New Zealand and of canned beef from Argentina. Pork imports, however, dropped about 10 million pounds as a result of reduced imports from Canada. These trends are expected to continue throughout 1957.

SHEEP DOG BRINGS \$450

What is thought to be a record price of \$450 (201 pounds) was paid for a sheep dog at an auction sale at Gore, Southland, New Zealand. The dog was 20 months old, and had the backing of a pedigree and a list of successes at trials, states the New Zealand Government Office in London.

SHEEP EXPORTS DECLINE

U. S. exports of sheep and lamb dropped from over 51 million in 1956 to an estimated 17 million plus in 1957. Meanwhile, imports of sheep and lambs rose from nearly 2 million in 1956 to about 5½ million in 1957.

SEED PRODUCTION UP

Production of smooth bromegrass seed this year is expected to total 27,060,000 pounds of clean seed, the largest crop of record. It is about 4½ times the small 1956 crop and 2½ times the 1946-55 average. Production of crested wheatgrass is forecast at 8,225,000 pounds of clean seed, which is 2½ times last year's crop, and almost three times larger than average.

NEW ZEALAND PRODUCTION

Wool production in New Zealand in the 1957-58 season is expected to total 497 million pounds, greasy basis, according to a preliminary estimate of the New Zealand Wool Commission. This represents an increase of about 1½ percent over the 1956-57 total of 491 million pounds. The Commission states that the size of the new clip is likely to be affected by the fact that a considerable quantity of second shear wool was included in the 1956-57 clip.



FOR SALE
A Limited Number of
Border Collie
Sheep Dogs

- ★ Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- ★ Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!
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- ★ \$30.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!

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Name _____
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Send C.O.D. _____



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HAMPSHIRE

Sure I'm In Demand . . .
I Produce More Pounds of
Lamb Per Ewe.

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AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
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"Always 100% Virgin Wool"

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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
SPORTSWEAR
LOUNGING ROBES
BED BLANKETS
RANCHWEAR

Pendleton Woolen Mills
Portland 4, Oregon

The National Wool Grower

EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

October, 1957

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414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

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Research News

Foot-and-mouth disease virus has been purified, isolated and photographed by scientists at the USDA's Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory. First electron micrographs of the virus reveal that it is spherical in shape and about one-millionth of an inch in diameter, the smallest of any virus affecting animals—even smaller than polio virus. These new findings are expected to speed research on the development of new and effective means of combating the disease, which has great economic importance to livestock production throughout most of the world.

The right amount of zinc coating on wire will save a lot of time and money on fence construction, according to a 30-year experiment now under way at Purdue University. An experiment progress report says that a 14.5 gauge fence with .78 ounce of zinc coating per square foot was not completely rusty after 20 years, while the same gauge wire, with no zinc coating, was completely rusty after just one year.

One pound of a leg of lamb can be purchased by the average U. S. worker with his earnings for 21 minutes of work. In August of 1952, he would have had to work 31 minutes to buy the same amount of meat. This information was carried in a recent National Association of Food Chains release. The report lists lamb as one commodity which can be purchased cheaper than in 1952. The release stated that "purchasing power is more than keeping pace with food increases for the average worker."

A pilot-plant for the study of new wool-processing methods and Federal research facilities for work on problems of soil and water conservation will be constructed with Federal funds made available by the Congress, the USDA reports. Work at the wool pilot-plant in Albany, California will be on all stages of wool manufacture—from grease wool to woven fabrics. The pilot plant will make it possible to evaluate new treatments and finishes for wool on a larger-than-laboratory scale. (Securing funds for this pilot-plant was a major accomplishment of the NWGA and its members.)

Higher yields of products produced

by fermentation is possible through the phenomenon of microbiological mating. USDA research of a technique for mating specially selected microbes has resulted in the production of beta-carotene (pro-vitamin A). USDA researchers have found that certain strains of the mold *Choanephora Cucurbitarium* can be grown together to yield beta-carotene in quantities that greatly exceed the amounts found in ordinary plant materials. Carotenes extracted from plant sources or synthesized chemically are widely used in poultry and livestock rations to provide a source of vitamin A, required by all animals.

Methods of producing wool garments requiring only minimum care in the average home will be studied on a large-scale research project being undertaken by the International Wool Secretariat and Harris Research Laboratories, Inc., Washington, D. C. The project will be supervised by the Wool Bureau, Inc., which is the Secretariat's associated organization in the U. S. Scientists will study the influence of wool fiber characteristics and fabric structure on the possible felting shrinkage of wool during home laundering. These results will be used to produce new wool fabrics "engineered" for high resistance to laundering shrinkage.

Penicillin is beginning to look like a good bet for bloat control. In tests conducted in Mississippi, scientists found that bloating gasses did not form in cows getting penicillin, while other cows not treated did bloat. Bloating causes an estimated loss of \$40 million a year in the United States.

Sheep are naturally well protected from certain types of radiation damage by the thickness of their wool, according to an American Veterinary Medical Association report. It was found on several ranches where sheep losses had been blamed on radiation fallout that thickly woolled sheep could withstand 5,000 to 10,000 ray emitting particles of beta radiation before suffering skin damage. Ulcers would require more than 10 times the above amounts—far above the currently encountered fallout levels on Utah sheep ranges, the veterinary authorities say.



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They have a lot to say about **MEAT PRICES**

When you get right down to basics, the lady at the meat counter has a lot to say about the prices we can pay for your livestock.

Sure, there are many other factors, but none is more important than Mrs. Consumer at the fleeting moment she makes her buying decisions at the retail food store. Each cut or package of meat must be priced so that the Shopping Lady will pick it up and take it home. If the steaks and roasts, the ham, bacon and sausage seem too high, the Lady won't buy at all—or she'll buy less. Yet all

of the meat must be sold within a reasonable time.

What to do about it? For you—strive for better quality in your cattle, hogs and lambs, and try to have them ready for market at seasons when supplies are usually lightest. For us—keep on devising better and better ways of converting your livestock into fine, attractive food products and getting them to the retail store in prime, fresh condition.

Working together, we can do much to increase the amount that the Shopping Lady is willing to pay for meat.

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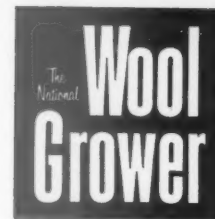
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Higher Incentive Level Requested; CCC Wool Sale Prices Protested



October 1957

SEPTEMBER was marked by meetings of importance to sheepmen. On Wednesday, September 11, representatives of various wool producing groups presented their views to the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. on what the incentive level for wool payments should be for the 1958 marketing year ending March 31, 1959.

President Don Clyde, speaking for the National Wool Growers Association, the National Wool Marketing Corporation and the National Lamb Feeders Association, requested that 65 cents be set as the level for the 1958 marketing year. The level for the current marketing year, which ends next March 31, is 62 cents. That figure has also been the level for the previous two years of the program.

President Clyde's statement, printed here, shows that the 65-cent level is fully justified on the basis of increased production costs, which under the National Wool Act of 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture must take into consideration in fixing the incentive price level.

As Secretary of Agriculture Benson was conferring with President Eisenhower at Newport at the time of the meeting, Assistant Secretary McClain presided. He seemed to be most receptive to the presentation, which he apparently thought was reasonable. Representatives from the Commodity Stabilization Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service and other governmental groups were present. Others attending the conference are listed on page 9.

Assistant Secretary McClain also met with producer groups on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of sounding out their feelings in regard to the extension of the National Wool Act. Those taking part in the discussion who represented sheep producers from all over the United States were unanimously in favor of the Act. They stated it had been most beneficial to the industry.

Later the selling policies to be followed in the disposal of the remaining CCC wools were discussed. The discussion centered around the action taken by the Department in reducing the upset prices from 17 to 20 cents per clean pound the first week of September. This action followed weeks of little demand and the desire to revitalize the bidding for the stockpile wools.

The National Wool Growers Association protested on the ground that such a drastic lowering of upset prices could very easily break the wool market and seriously hurt the producers whose 1957 clips are still unsold. Full recognition was given in the protest to the need for liquidation of the stockpile as soon as possible, but not in such a manner that the domestic market would be injured. Members of the wool trade had also complained about the price reduction. The expressions during the meeting were tempered somewhat by an announcement that over a million pounds of wool had been sold that week at prices somewhat higher than those of the preceding week's sale.

However, producer representatives made these recommendations to the Department officials:

1. That restrictions which prohibit handlers from bidding on CCC wool in their warehouses be removed.
2. That adequate description of the wool be given; that is, if the wool is inferior to 1957 wools of the same grades, a statement to this effect should be made when quoting sales of the remaining picked-over 19 million pounds of stockpile wools.
3. That the CCC make it clear that while they hope to be out of the wool business by the end of this year, they will not dump or sacrifice the wools in any way to do so, and will take a longer time if necessary to dispose of the inventory.

Department officials promised early consideration of these recommendations, and they have kept that promise. The release covering sales for the week of September 16, carries these statements:

"The prices at which CCC wools are being sold should not be considered representative of the prices obtainable by the growers and the trade for current clip wool. The CCC wools are from three to five years older, and are the residual of about 700,000,000 pounds in the 1952-1953 and 1954 clips.

"Beginning with bids received October 1, bids by the handlers on CCC wools in their own custody will be considered the same as bids by others. Under this new authorization handlers will not be required to notify the Boston CSS Commodity Office in advance of their desire to bid competitively on specific lots of wool as they had heretofore on lots of under 5,000 pounds."

Of historic significance was the informal conference of sheep industry representatives from all sections of the United States held the morning of September 18 in Denver, Colorado, where they were attending a two-day meeting as directors of the American Sheep Producers Council. The group met at the invitation of President Clyde to consider work in connection with the extension of the National Wool Act. While these men have discussed and acted upon questions pertaining to the promotion of lamb and wool, it was the first time they had met to consider legislative problems of the industry.

The conference should create a closer working relationship between sheep producers of the United States on problems of mutual interest.

Those in attendance from States not affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association were: Thomas F. Arnold, Valentine, Nebraska; Frank Lebus, Lexington, Kentucky; A. E. Adams, Mission, Kansas; Otis Budlong, Waterloo, Iowa; A. S. MacArthur, Wagon Mound, New Mexico; F. M. Schultz, DeGraff, Ohio; Warren E. Phillips, Blissfield, Michigan; V. B. Vandiver, Leonard, Missouri; Oren A. Wright, Greenwood, Indiana; and William M. Temple, Serena, Illinois.



"An incentive level of not less than 65 cents is necessary for the 1958 marketing year."

NWGA President Don Clyde's Incentive Level Statement

I appreciate very much the opportunity which is afforded to producer representatives through the National Wool Act to confer with the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to the setting of the incentive level. I believe it is most advantageous to call the conference this far in advance of the 1958 marketing year, permitting an early announcement of the incentive level to give the sheep producers an opportunity to plan for the future.

I would also like to commend the United States Department of Agriculture for the manner in which they have handled the operations of the National Wool Act since its inception. Both the average wool price and the incentive level have been calculated with dispatch and this information has been transmitted promptly to the growers during the first two marketing years under the program. The local A. S. C. offices have processed the returns rapidly resulting in early payments to growers. This has been most valuable to the industry.

Today I am speaking not only for the National Wool Growers Association but in addition have been authorized to represent the National Wool Marketing Corporation and the National Lamb Feeders Association.

When Congress passed the National Wool Act, they had in mind two specific purposes in sponsoring this legislation: (1) To stabilize this strategic industry, and (2) to encourage an increase in the production of domestic shorn wool up to 300 million pounds.

For two years now, we have watched the Wool Act in operation. It has brought stability to the industry and it has served as an anchor against drought, discouragement and low prices. Now to accomplish the full intent for which the Act was instituted—that of substantially moving toward the goal of increased wool production—we as producers feel that an incentive level of not less than 65 cents is necessary for the 1958 marketing year.

We respectfully call to your attention a number of factors which we believe the Department should take into consideration and upon which we base our recommendation.

The second sentence of Section 703 of the National Wool Act states:

"The support price for shorn wool shall be at such incentive level as the Secretary, after consultation with producer representatives, and **after taking into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production**, determines to be necessary in order to encourage an annual production consistent with the declared policy of this title. . . ." (boldface ours)

As set forth in this section, **prices which sheep producers have to pay and other cost conditions affecting sheep production** are to be taken into account when setting an incentive level that will carry out the stated purpose of the Act—increased wool production.

The indices of prices paid by sheep producers and other cost conditions affecting sheep production, issued by the Livestock and Dairy Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, show an increase in sheep production costs of approximately 7 percent between August, 1955, the first year of the program, and August, 1957, the third year of the program. The index of sheep production costs for August, 1955 was 333 percent of the average costs for the years 1910 to 1914. By August of this year this index had risen to 356. This price-cost ratio would justify a 7 percent higher incentive level or 66.3 cents at this time. Furthermore, every indication a wool grower finds points to even higher costs of operation during the 1958 marketing year. Cost increases are continuing in freight rates, marketing costs, labor, interest rates, prices of trucks, gasoline, groceries and practically all other items the sheep producer has to purchase.

Under the terms of Section 703 of the Act the Secretary is actually authorized to go as high as 71.7 cents per pound in setting the incentive level for the 1958 marketing year if necessary to increase production, sought in this legislation for both the strategic military need and the economic welfare. However, we have approached the problem of making this industry recommendation from a standpoint which we feel to be reasonable, conservative and practical. The wool growers would like

the Department of Agriculture and also the Congress to know that they are appreciative of this beneficial legislation—the 1954 Wool Act and that they have not been unreasonable or demanding in their requests. We want to see the Act continued and we wish to prove ourselves as a most cooperative industry.

In 1957 we have seen that, as the depressing influence of the sale of CCC stockpile wool diminished under the Government's disposal program, the prices received for wool by the domestic grower increased to where we have established a 54.5-cent average price for the bulk of the current clip. Certainly in 1958, we hope to see the Government completely out of the wool disposal business. There is every justification to believe that the prices received by growers will be as high or higher than the prices in 1957. Here again we have been conservative and have used a 54-cent level in arriving at the figures in our estimates.

The Department is well aware that drought has prevented an overall increase in production in the United States. In fact, the Department of Agriculture drought programs have actually prevented the decreases in heavy producing areas from becoming even more severe during the first two years of operation of the National Wool Act. In sections of the country not plagued by drought the value of the incentive payment program is beginning to be demonstrated in seeking this increased production goal, but growers in drought areas are having a difficult time to re-establish themselves in business. Most of their sheep have been disposed of and their range has lost much of its vegetative cover. The additional income which a 65-cent incentive level will return is necessary to put these people back on a self-sustaining basis.

During the first three years of the program the incentive level has been set at 62 cents. We understand the reasoning of the Department in maintaining that same level over the three-year period despite the rising costs of production. It was impossible, prior to now, to forecast with reasonable accuracy the cost of the program to fit within the framework of funds available as set forth in the Act. Now, however, the Department can determine quite closely what the program will cost.

Conservative estimates* show that with the establishment of a 65-cent

*As part of the presentation a table was submitted which conservatively estimated payments to be made during the four-year operation of the present Act if the incentive level for the 1958 marketing year is set at 65 cents, together with an estimate of tariff funds available for these payments.

incentive level for the 1956 marketing year there would be a carry-over of more than 22 million dollars at the end of the present Wool Act. This carry-over is ample insurance in the event that unforeseen conditions were to require its use in 1958.

We are thankful that a stronger wool market is greatly reducing the cost of the incentive payments to be made for the present marketing year, making practical an incentive level of 65 cents for the final year of the present Act.

In conclusion, we are confident that the proposed 65-cent incentive level for 1958 would:

1. Substantially assist wool producers in meeting increased production costs.
2. Provide an incentive to sheep producers in the United States to increase their ewe flocks and begin to move toward the 300-million-pound essential defense goal in shorn wool production.
3. Establish a reasonable level which can be paid from existing funds within the limits of Section 704, comply with the requirements of Section 703 regarding the setting of the level in comparison to production costs, and provide a reserve for anticipated future payments.

Those who attended the Incentive Level Meeting

Don Clyde, President, National Wool Growers Association; Angus McIntosh, NWGA Vice President, representing Colorado Wool Growers Association; Everett E. Shuey, Secretary, Montana Wool Growers Association; Ernest L. Williams, Secretary, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association; J. R. Broadbent, President, Utah Wool Growers Association; Howard Flitner, President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association; A. S. MacArthur, New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.; Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association; Jerome R. A. Monks, National Sheep Association, Inc.; Paul A. Getz, Secretary, Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association; Wilbur Williams, Ohio Sheep Improvement Association; James H. Lemmon, President, National Wool Marketing Corporation; Robert Franklin, National Wool Marketing Corporation; Carl J. Nadasdy, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska Wool Growers Association; William M. Temple, President, Illinois Wool Marketing Association; B. A. Thomas, Kentucky Wool Growers Cooperative; Vern Hafner, President, Western Wool Handlers Association; G. Aaron Hanson, Wool Handlers, Inc.; Frank C. Rice, Midwest Wool Marketing Cooperative, Inc.; Lester Stratton, National Lamb Feeders Association; John C. Datt, American Farm Bureau Federation; John J. Riggle, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, C. W. (Jack) Jackson, The National Grange; P. O. Wilson, National Live Stock Producers Association; G. N. Winder, President, American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.; and J. M. (Casey) Jones, American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.

USDA Initiates Study On Market Reporting

THE initiation of a research project long sought by western range livestock operators has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is the market reporting of range and feedlot sales of livestock in the Western States. A large percentage of livestock produced in the Western States and fed in western feedlots are now sold direct from the range and feedlots. The present study is being conducted with funds under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. It is expected that the study will extend over a two-year period, during which time various methods of obtaining and analyzing range and feedlot sales information will be tested in order to determine an effective method of gathering and disseminating direct marketing information.

Activities of the project will extend over practically all of Colorado, southern Wyoming, western Nebraska, western Kansas and northern New Mexico. The field work is being conducted by T. J. (Tom) Ferrell, under the technical guidance of Harold Abel, co-ordinator of the Western Livestock Marketing Research Committee, and Carroll Wells of the Denver livestock Market News office, where Mr. Ferrell has his headquarters.

In Memoriam

MRS. C. B. METCALFE

THE wife and mother of prominent West Texas sheepmen, Mrs. C. B. Metcalfe died at her home in San Angelo, Texas, in September. She was 97.

Mrs. Metcalfe's son, Penrose B., is a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association and has served as president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

She was married to C. B. Metcalfe in 1893. He died in 1941 at age 85. Both C. B. Metcalfe and Penrose B. Metcalfe served in the Texas State Senate.

Mrs. Metcalfe was very prominent in West Texas. She was active in the Presbyterian Church, in fair work, in politics, and in most civic affairs. She was a friend of the many Mexican families who lived and worked on the Metcalfe ranch.

She was very alert right up until the time she died. In fact, she drove her own automobile until about five years ago when she underwent an eye operation.

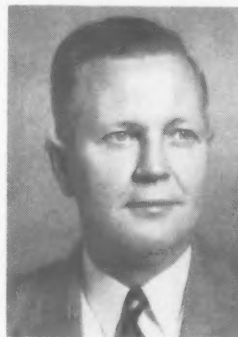
MRS. S. W. MCCLURE

MR. S. W. McClure died at her home in Bliss, Idaho, on September 26,

1957, after an illness following the breaking of her hip this summer. As the wife of Dr. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association from 1911 to 1920 and currently president of the National Wool Growers Assn. Company which publishes the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, Mrs. McClure, with her wit and vivacity, made many friends in the sheep industry. They will sympathize with Dr. McClure in his loss.

PRESTON RICHARDS

PRESTON Richards, 51, longtime employee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died in his home town of Keytesville, Missouri, August 26 after an illness of several weeks.



During his 27 years of USDA service Mr. Richards held a succession of increasingly important positions in livestock economics and outlook work, general farm price analysis, and more recently price-support administration. While he had broad knowledge in the entire field of agricultural economics, livestock was his specialty and he had written several publications in the field with special emphasis on production, pricing, and marketing of hogs. In May 1957, he was given the USDA's superior service honor award.

At the time of his death, Mr. Richards, as vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and Deputy Director for Price Support of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service was in direct charge of all farm price-support activities including grains, oilseeds, cotton, and dairy products. He was named to this job in early 1953.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Richards was born on a farm near Keytesville on November 23, 1905. He was the owner of a farm near his home town. His early education was in the Keytesville schools. He received a B.S. degree in agriculture (animal husbandry and agricultural economics) in 1927 from the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo. After graduation, he taught and did research work in the marketing and pricing of agricultural commodities while working toward an A.M. degree in agricultural economics which he received in 1929 from the University of Missouri. He also did work at the USDA Graduate School and at the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.



SEN. FRANK A. BARRETT
Wyoming

SOME GOOD FRIENDS OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

44 Senators Join in Introducing Bill to Extend National Wool Act

5 Representatives Introduce Last-Minute Renewal Bills



SEN. GEORGE D. AIKEN
Vermont



SEN. GORDON ALLOTT
Colorado



SEN. CLINTON P. ANDERSON
New Mexico



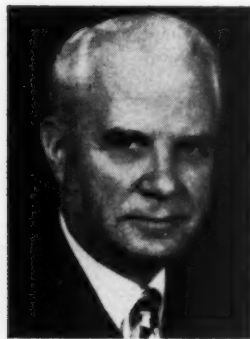
SEN. J. GLENN BEALL
Maryland



SEN. WALLACE F. BENNETT
Utah



SEN. ALAN BIBLE
Nevada



SEN. JOHN W. BRICKER
Ohio



SEN. FRANK CARLSON
Kansas



SEN. JOHN A. CARROLL
Colorado

ON August 27, 1957, Senator Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming and 43 other Senators, introduced in the Senate of the United States, S. 2861, a "bill to extend for an additional four-year period the provisions of the National Wool Act of 1954":

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 703 of the National Wool Act of 1954 is amended by striking out 'March 31, 1959, and inserting in lieu thereof 'March 31, 1963'."

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

On August 29, five bills covering the renewal of the Wool Act were introduced in the House of Representatives: H. R. 9518 by Representative E. Y. Berry of South Dakota; H. R. 9519 by Representative Hamer H. Budge of Idaho; H. R. 9532 by Representative E. Keith Thomson of Wyoming, who also made a brief talk in support of the measure; H. R. 9535 by Representative Al Ullman of Oregon, and H. R. 9539 by Representative Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado.

To the friends of the sheep industry who joined in the introduction of the bill in the Senate and to those Congressmen who introduced bills in the House, the National Wool Growers Association and its members pay tribute on these pages. We are certain sheepmen everywhere will want to join in this tribute.

The men featured here do not include all "the friends of the industry." The measures to extend the National Wool Act were introduced in the closing days of the first session of the 85th Congress. Recent reports indicate that others will join in the sponsorship of the Senate bill and that the other bills will be introduced in the House of Representatives at the opening of the second session next January.

Then, too, from past support on other legislative matters, sheepmen know they can count on many members of

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Congress to assist them in securing the extension of the National Wool Act. Such members will also receive full recognition from the industry at the proper time.

As the man who led in the introduction of the bill to extend the Wool Act and who prepared and delivered in the Senate on August 28 the most comprehensive statement of record about the National Wool Act—the reasons for its enactment, its benefits to the industry, and the need for its continuation—Senator Barrett is given top billing in this growers' tribute. Recognition of Senator Barrett's leadership was expressed by many of his colleagues during his speech on the National Wool Act:

"On the floor of the Senate, the Senator from Wyoming is generally recognized as the leader in the Senate from the standpoint of protecting the best interests of the wool producers."

* * * * *

"He certainly has handled well the responsibility which rested upon a leader from a Western State who has been aware of the situation in the wool industry during the last quarter of a century. The Senator from Wyoming, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, has been most active in this field."

* * * * *

"I appreciate very much the remarks of the Senator from Wyoming. I desire to compliment him on his service to the wool industry for the past 20 years."

* * * * *

"I do not wish to let this opportunity pass for expressing my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming in behalf of the sheep growers and wool producers of Kansas and, in fact, of the entire Nation."

* * * * *

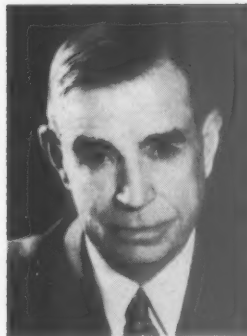
"The people of Nebraska realize their indebtedness to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming for exercising his fine leadership in this body in order to have this Act extended."

These are just samples of the high commendation given Senator Barrett from the floor of the United States Senate. The sheepmen of the Nation will want to join, we are sure, in acknowledging their indebtedness to Senator Barrett and to say "thank you" for his great interest in the welfare of their industry.

Senator Barrett was in the sheep business himself for 35 years, and learned the many needs of the industry the hard way. His knowledge and understanding of the industry's problems are well shown in his speech before the Senate on August 28. It was made a part of the "Congressional Record" and has been reprinted (not at government expense) in a 30-page pamphlet for distribution under the



SEN. FRANCIS CASE
South Dakota



SEN. DENNIS CHAVEZ
New Mexico



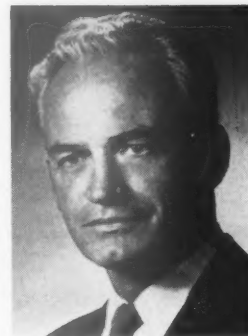
SEN. FRANK F. CHURCH
Idaho



SEN. CARL T. CURTIS
Nebraska



SEN. H. C. DWORSHAK
Idaho



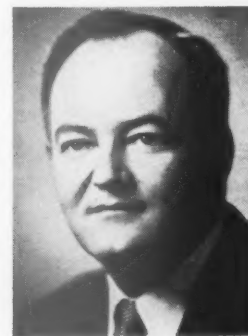
SEN. BARRY M. GOLDWATER
ARIZONA



SEN. B. B. HICKENLOOPER
Iowa



SEN. ROMAN L. HRUSKA
Nebraska



SEN. H. H. HUMPHREY
Minnesota



SEN. H. M. JACKSON
Washington



SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY
Massachusetts



SEN. WM. F. KNOWLAND
California

title, "Survival of Sheep Industry Demands Extension of Wool Act."

A few excerpts from the speech and debate following Senator Barrett's description of the plight of the industry before the passage of the National Wool Act are presented here:

MR. BARRETT. . . . A good many of us contended that an adequate tariff to compensate between differences in the costs of production abroad as compared to those at home was the proper remedy. State Department officials were adamant in their opposition to a protective tariff because of international

complications. Also, there were those who felt that a high tariff would adversely affect the competitive position of wool with other fibers. The Commodity Credit Corporation had already acquired a stockpile of 150 million pounds of wool under the Government support at 90 percent of parity. It was apparent to all that to support wool prices at a higher level would only result in the Government acquiring more wool and storing it in Government warehouses all over the country, while foreign producers supplied an increasingly larger proportion of our market demand.

Wool occupies a unique position in our agricultural economy. We have surplus supplies of every agricultural commodity save and except wool and sugar. We produce less than a third of our domestic demand for each of those crops. The Sugar Act, in my opinion, has proved sound and equitable for both the producers and consumers. At the time it was considered imperative that a workable plan be designed to revive and rehabilitate the sheep industry.

* * * * *

(In January 1954 President Eisenhower sent a message to the Congress recommending the adoption of certain proposals for the relief of the wool industry, which included the making of direct payments to sheepmen.)

* * * * *

MR. BARRETT. . . . I call attention, Mr. President, to the fact that in his message President Eisenhower recommended that the "wool payments be taken from general revenues within the amount of unobligated tariff receipts from wool." It was therefore assumed that the tariff on wool would not be reduced during the life of the Wool Act. When the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was conducting its 1954 hearings on the wool bill, the chairman very kindly permitted me to sit with the committee and to interrogate the witnesses. I asked Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ross Rizley about the use of tariff receipts to make the wool payments and the following colloquy took place:

SENATOR BARRETT. Might I ask Mr. Rizley one question? In your statement you say the tariff established to protect the industry would be continued. I assume by that you meant the present tariff of 25½ cents would be continued?

MR. RIZLEY. That is correct.

SENATOR BARRETT. During the life of this program?

MR. RIZLEY. That is correct.

SENATOR BARRETT. I want to congratulate the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture on a fine statement, Mr. Chairman.

* * * * *

MR. WATKINS. As I understand, the money for the program is not actually appropriated from the Treasury.

MR. BARRETT. That is correct. It comes from the tariff receipts on wool imported into the United States. So the tariff does double duty. In the first place, the proceeds from the tariff of 25½ cents a pound on clean wool imported into the United States are paid into the Treasury as customs receipts, and then paid to the producers in the United States as an incentive for increasing their production of wool. So the tariff does double duty.

* * * * *



SEN. THOMAS H. KUCHEL
California



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER
North Dakota



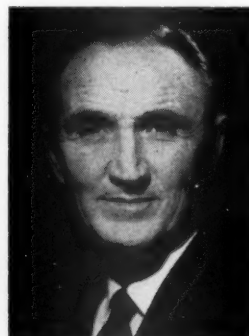
SEN. PAT V. McNAMARA
Michigan



SEN. W. G. MAGNUSON
Washington



SEN. GEORGE W. MALONE
Nevada



SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD
Montana



SEN. THOS. E. MARTIN
Iowa



SEN. WAYNE MORSE
Oregon



SEN. KARL E. MUNDT
South Dakota

MR. CURTIS. I am very much interested in what has been said by the Senator from Wyoming, the Senator from Utah, and other Senators about the success of the program and its diminishing cost. The measure which was enacted and which was supported by all of us four years ago was not only a necessary piece of legislation; but is it not also the opinion of the Senator from Wyoming that it has had marked success, far beyond what we really hoped for at that time?

MR. BARRETT. It certainly has. The program has proved to be most effective for reviving the sheep industry in the United States. But, as I shall point out a little later in the course of my remarks, the renewal of the Wool Act is essential for the welfare of this country.

* * * * *

MR. ALLOTT. . . . On page 12 of the Senator's speech, he refers to a 25½-cent tariff. Later in the speech the Senator discusses this matter. However, as we go deeper into an inflationary period, a fixed tariff becomes less and less significant, does it not?

MR. BARRETT. The Senator is eminently correct, and I may say it would be extremely difficult to impose an adequate tariff. I have thought about that matter. I think it would take a tariff of well over \$1 a pound on a clean basis to protect the industry.

* * * * *

MR. ALLOTT. That brings up a final question, which is this: If we engage in this competition in the world market for wool, for example, with countries which pay substandard wages, and we import wool or are able to do so at much lower prices, without some protection such as the Wool Act affords, will we not eventually deplete the wool industry and the sheep industry to a point of danger, so that when we get into a situation such as we faced at the beginning of World War II, we shall have no industry, with no way of creating it overnight, in a year, or even in two or three years?

MR. BARRETT. The Senator is correct. We could not create it in a much longer period of years, I may say.

* * * * *

MR. THYE. Mr. President I commend the distinguished Senator from Wyoming for having spoken on the question of extending the National Wool Act, which has served so very notably to further the interests of the sheep industry. This Act has increased the number of flocks of sheep throughout the United States in the various diversified areas of the Nation where the small flocks are possible. For size, those flocks cannot be compared to those



SEN. JAMES E. MURRAY
Montana



SEN. R. L. NEUZERGER
Oregon



SEN. J. C. O'MAHONEY
Wyoming



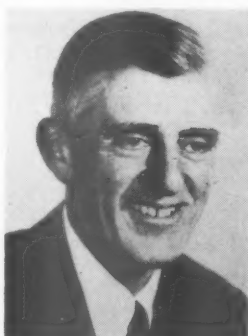
SEN. F. G. PAYNE
Maine



SEN. C. E. POTTER
Michigan



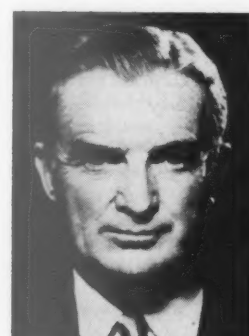
SEN. W. C. REVERCOMB
West Virginia



SEN. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
Massachusetts



SEN. A. F. SCHOEPEL
Kansas



SEN. W. STUART SYMINGTON
Missouri



SEN. EDWARD J. THYE
Minnesota



SEN. ARTHUR V. WATKINS
Utah



SEN. MILTON R. YOUNG
North Dakota

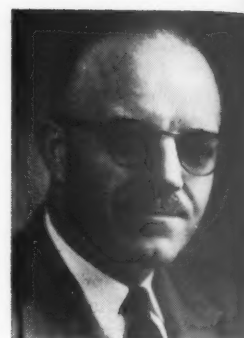


SEN.
RALPH W.
YARBOROUGH
Texas

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REP. W. N. ASPINALL
Colorado—Dist. 4



REP. E. Y. BERRY
South Dakota—Dist. 2



REP. HAMER H. BUDGE
Idaho—Dist. 2



REP. E. KEITH THOMSON
Wyoming



REP. AL ULLMAN
Oregon—Dist. 2

found on the big range areas, where there are large flocks.

We must continue to produce the domestic wool needs of this Nation, for they represent a part of our national defense or military needs. We can only produce the needed wool provided we have the flocks of sheep. We will not have the flocks required unless there is some incentive, because of the cost of caring for the sheep and handling them on the range area where the flocks are large.

* * * * *

MR. BARRETT. . . Mr. President, under the Wool Act the tariff was called upon to do double duty. In the first place, it afforded a measure of protection to the domestic industry and, in the second place, money collected on competitive foreign wool would be used to pay the grower the price he should receive but cannot receive because of an inadequate and insufficient tariff. This is a more reasonable approach to the problem than would be a subsidy program designed to take dollars directly out of the taxpayers' pockets.

* * * * *

MR. BARRETT. Mr. President, for the 12-year period, 1942 through 1953, the tariff on wool amounted to \$1,284,884.-092 or an average of over \$100 million a year. During that period over \$385 million from the customs receipts on wool was set over to the Secretary of Agriculture for use under Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and during the same period of time a total of \$1,658,000,000 was allocated for use under Section 32 from all customs receipts. It is significant to note, Mr. President, that 86 different agricultural commodities were benefited by the use of tariffs, including the tariff on wool during that 12-year period, but not one cent of Section 32 funds was used to help the sheep industry.

The figures were supplied by the Treasury Department for the years 1942 to 1953 inclusive.

* * * * *

MR. BARRETT. . . Without a question of doubt the incentive payment program under the National Wool Act has restored initiative and enterprise to our domestic wool industry. It is encouraging the development of a sound domestic industry and laying the basis for increased production of wool important for national security and for

our general economic welfare. It is providing the necessary price assistance to our domestic wool growers without involving the Government in the wool merchandising business.

It is a trifle early to measure the full effectiveness of the incentive program toward encouraging a larger production of shorn wool in accordance with the intent of the Act. The growers did not receive their first payments until a year ago and the payments now being made for the 1956 marketing year supply two years of tangible benefits upon which to draw conclusions with regard to the accomplishments of the program to date. It must be borne in mind that sheep and wool production is a long-time enterprise and increases in production will be only gradual at best, and it will take some time to bring our annual domestic production of shorn wool to the goal of 300 million pounds set by the Act.

* * * * *

MR. BARRETT. . . Mr. President, as I pointed out earlier in my remarks, livestock is the basic industry in the Western States. A review of the economy of the Western States indicates that the sheep and wool industry stands third in economic importance in Wyoming and Nevada; fourth in New Mexico; fifth in Idaho, Utah and Montana; sixth in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas; ninth in Cal-

ifornia; and tenth in Washington. That indicates clearly, Mr. President, the tremendous importance of this great industry to the economy of the country and particularly to the Western States.

When the wool bill passed the Senate in 1954 it did not have a termination date and the Committee on Agriculture of the House placed a four-year limitation on the Act, but it indicated in its report on the bill it hoped and believed the program would provide a relatively permanent solution to the wool problem. The Committee felt, however, that since the program was new and different that it would be well to review its operation after a time.

In view of the splendid results achieved by the Wool Act, it seems to me, Mr. President, that the conclusion is irresistible and that the Congress has no alternative but to extend the Act for another four years in the public interest, not alone for the benefit of the wool growers of the country but for the Western States and the country as a whole.

* * * * *

Copies of the complete debate on "Survival of Sheep Industry Demands Extension of Wool Act" will be sent upon request to anyone desiring them by the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Have you asked yourself why there is such a spread in live and retail lamb prices, and why lamb prices fluctuate so much? This report may help to answer your questions!

Lamb Marketing Costs and Margins

This report on marketing costs and margins for lamb is one of several such reports on food items that have been published recently by the USDA. Issued by the Marketing Research Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, it is designed to meet a need for more information on farm-to-consumer price spreads or margins for food.

FLUCTUATIONS in dollar margins for lamb come about because prices of live lamb, carcass lamb, and retail lamb do not maintain a fixed relationship to one another. Sometimes prices of lamb in one of these stages go up or down without much relationship to marketing costs. A widening or narrowing of margins over a long period of time, however, is an indication of changes in the cost of performing the marketing services, or an increase or decrease in profits. A widening of margins might be caused by the addition of consumer services in processing or merchandising food, or by a rise in the cost of the usual services.

Marketing margins or price spreads for lamb — the difference between the price received by lamb producers and the price paid by consumers—have been gradually increasing during recent years. In the long run, changes in marketing margins reflect changes in marketing services and in the costs of performing these services. The key to a reduction over time in margins for lambs, as well as for other farm products, lies principally in the efficient use of these cost elements.

The "marketing margin" is the difference between the price per pound the consumer pays for lamb and the payment the farmer receives for an equivalent quantity of lamb. During the year, the live weight equivalent to one pound of retail lamb varies from 2.28 to 2.42 pounds and averages about 2.37 pounds. Changing yields of wool during the year account for the variations in pounds of live lamb required to produce one pound of lamb at retail. The marketing margin represents the return to marketing agencies for all the services required in marketing slaughter lambs from farm to packing plant, in slaughtering the lamb, and in processing, wholesaling, and retailing lamb products.

Sheep raising involves the production of both wool and meat, each a distinct commodity. In the United States, the relative importance of the production of wool, mutton, and lamb has shifted within the sheep industry. In 1955, about 37 percent of the total income from sheep and wool was derived from wool, and 63 percent from the sheep and lambs sold.

Stock sheep and lambs on U.S. farms on January 1, 1956, totaled 27 million head, near the 26-million-head figure for 1950 which was the all-time low since these records were started in 1866 (figure 1). This represented a 45 percent decline in numbers from the World War II peak of 49 million head in 1942. Decreases in numbers have been general throughout the United States, the more pronounced declines occurring in the Western States. The current decreases can be accounted for, in part, by scarcity of dependable sheep herders, increased costs of labor, losses from predatory animals, reductions in grazing allotments on public land, and relatively low returns from sheep as compared with returns from other livestock.

A closer look at the distribution of farm production of sheep and lambs by States is given in the top map in figure 2. In 1954, farm production of sheep and lambs were greatest in the North Central States, in Texas, and in the West. It was relatively less important in States along the eastern seaboard and in the South.

During the 8-year period 1949-1956, lamb slaughter averaged about 13 million head (figure 3). The low for this period was reached in 1951, when 10 million head were slaughtered. At that time, the Korean conflict had been under way for nearly a year, and the resulting advance in lamb and wool prices provided a strong incentive for producers to retain a much larger proportion of the lamb crop.

Consumption of lamb and mutton is usually light in the areas where sheep are produced. The centers of lamb and mutton consumption are primarily in heavily populated metropolitan areas. Lamb is eaten primarily by white-collar workers, professional workers, people who prefer Kosher foods, and people from eastern Mediterranean regions.

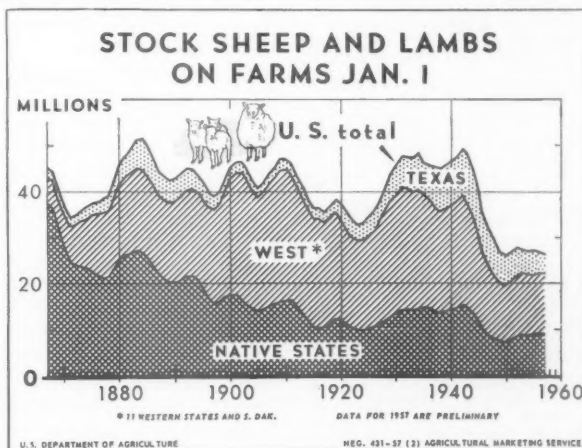


FIGURE 1

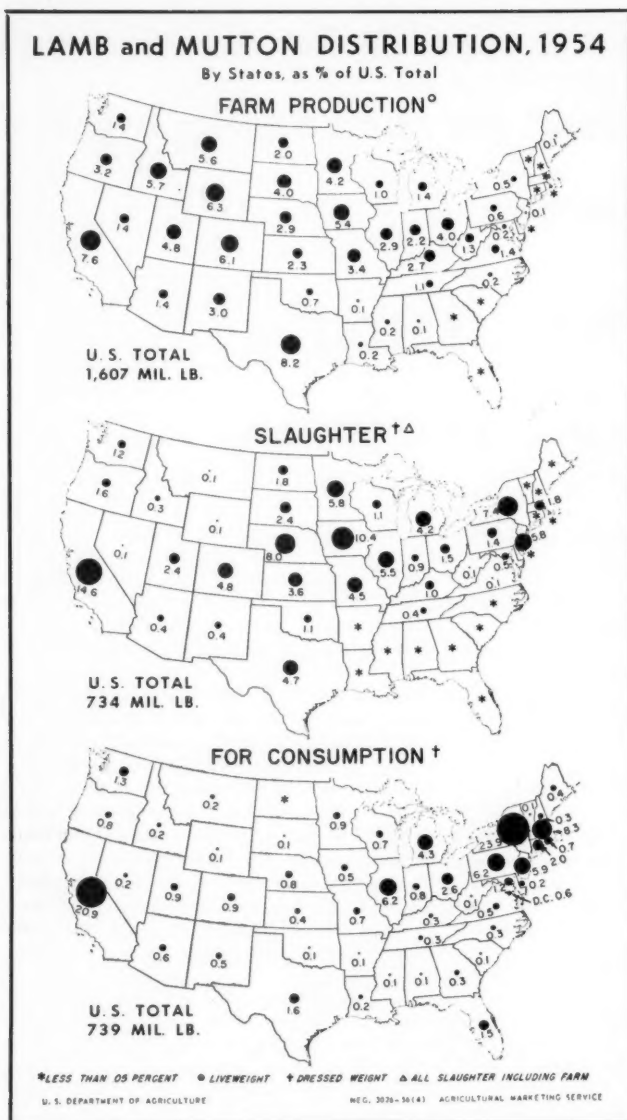


FIGURE 2

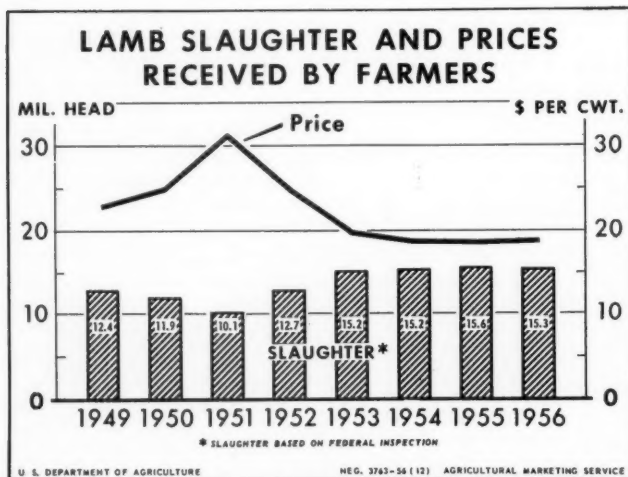


FIGURE 3

The middle map in figure 2 shows the dressed weight of lamb and mutton produced from slaughter, while the bottom map shows the extremely large differences among regions and States in consumption of lamb and mutton.

United States per capita consumption of lamb and mutton for 1954 averaged 4.5 pounds. States ranged from a high of 12.4 pounds per person in Massachusetts to a low of 0.2 pounds in Mississippi (figure 4). Only 12 States and the District of Columbia had per capita consumptions higher than the United States average of 4.5 pounds in 1954.

Per capita consumption of lamb and mutton since 1930 is compared with consumption of other red meat and poultry in figure 5. Per capita consumption of beef increased from 48.2 pounds (carcass weight) in 1930 to 83.0 pounds in 1956, an increase of 72 percent. Veal consumption increased from 6.4 to 9.3 pounds, or 45 percent, for the same period. There was a slight decline in per capita consumption of pork during the period, from 66.1 pounds to 65.0 pounds, a drop of 2 percent. Poultry consumption, on the other hand, trended upward from 16.9 pounds per capita in 1930 to 28.9 pounds in 1956, an increase of 71 percent. Lamb and mutton consumption dropped from 6.4 pounds to 4.3 pounds per person, a decline of 33 percent. Despite this decrease in per capita consumption of pork and lamb, total per capita consumption of red meat and poultry increased from 144.0 pounds in 1930 to 190.5 pounds in 1956, a 32-percent increase.

Marketing Practices and Margins

Margins in marketing lamb through wholesale market channels, as represented by the live-to-wholesale margin shown in figure 6, dropped from almost \$4 per 100 pounds of live lamb in July 1949 to a minus 38 cents in April 1951. Thereafter, they increased gradually until 1954. Since then, except for seasonal changes, they have remained relatively stable at or near \$4.

The live-to-wholesale margin is the average price spread between liveweight prices paid by packer-wholesalers for live animals at public stockyard markets, and the aggregated average wholesale value, expressed in liveweight terms, of the lamb carcass and all byproducts, both edible and inedible. Consequently, the percentage yields of edible lamb products, prices paid by packer-wholesalers, and prices received by these agencies for edible and inedible lamb products are the principal factors affecting live-to-wholesale margins on lamb. On the average, a 100-pound U.S. Choice grade woolled lamb will yield 47 pounds of wholesale carcass. The byproducts of lamb, of which lamb pelts are the most important, ordinarily have a market value equal to or exceeding 20 percent of the carcass value.

Although prices of live lambs and wholesale prices of lamb and lamb products generally tend to move up and down together, there also is a tendency for changes in wholesale prices to lag a month or two behind changes in prices of live lambs. In addition, when wholesale prices of carcass lamb are rising over a period of months, prices of live lamb tend to rise even faster percentage-wise. Conversely, when wholesale prices of carcass lamb are dropping, prices of live lambs tend to drop more rapidly. Therefore, generally increases in live and wholesale prices of lamb usually are associated with reductions in the live-to-wholesale margin, and vice versa.

The sharp increases in live and wholesale lamb prices shown in figure 6 occurred during the Korean conflict. The sharp uptrend in wholesale lamb prices was curbed only by Government price regulations.

Marketable supplies of lamb usually are relatively short during the first few months of the year. At these times, live lamb prices rise rapidly, but wholesale prices begin to rise

a month or more later and rise less rapidly, shrinking live-to-wholesale margins. Live lambs come to market in increasing numbers during the summer and fall. During this period, through about October, seasonal reductions in prices of live lambs, which ordinarily precede price reductions at the wholesale level, usually accompany seasonal increases in the live-to-wholesale margin.

Wholesale-to-Retail Margin

Wholesale-to-retail margins for lamb trended generally upward after 1949. Margins for retailers were higher in the 1954-55-56 period than in 1949 by about \$3 per 100 pounds of lamb carcass. Seasonal variations in wholesale-to-retail margins, although more pronounced, followed the same general pattern at live-to-wholesale margins, usually dropping sharply during the spring and rising during the fall and winter.

The costs of a variety of services are covered by the wholesale-to-retail margin. Included are costs to the retailer of procuring, cutting, trimming, displaying, and selling, the cost of transporting lamb from the packer-wholesaler plant to the retail establishment, and a cost allowance for spoilage and waste from cutting, trimming, boning, and shrinkage. Since an average lamb carcass comprises about 47 percent of the live weight, and since the weight of all salable cuts of a lamb represents about 90 percent of the carcass weight, only about 42 pounds of salable retail cuts normally are obtained from 100 pounds of live lamb. Thus, before any marketing costs are added to the net return received by the farmer or rancher, the retail price per pound must be more than double the live weight price per pound to be equivalent to the price paid for the live animal.

Retail cuts, of course, vary in price. More desirable cuts represent less than half of the total carcass (figure 7). Some of these cuts sell at prices per pound more than twice the carcass price; other cuts sell at prices less than half the carcass price.

Wholesale prices (excluding all byproducts in this computation) and composite retail values paralleled one another closely during the period 1949-56 (figure 8). Nevertheless, lags in the adjustment of retail prices from month to month in response to basic changes in supply or demand conditions resulted in some erratic month-to-month changes in wholesale-to-retail margins.

Overall Farm-To-Retail Margin

The overall marketing margin, shown in figure 9, is the difference between the average retail price per pound of lamb and the value at the farm of its equivalent live lamb quantity which changes throughout the year but averages about 2.37 pounds.

Overall farm-to-retail margins on lamb followed the same general pattern of seasonal variation as live-to-wholesale and wholesale-to-retail margins, dropping during the early part of the year and rising through the late summer, fall and winter. This resulted primarily from failure of retail prices of lamb to adjust quickly to changes in prices of lambs at farm level.

The marketing margins shown in figures 6, 8, and 9 are not strictly comparable. The live-to-wholesale margin is based on live weight; the wholesale-to-retail margin is based on carcass weight; and the farm-to-retail margin is based on retail weight. A comparison of these margins, all adjusted to a live-weight basis, is shown in figure 10.

Examples of Marketing Margins for Lamb

To illustrate the steps in marketing lamb and the costs of marketing from farm and ranch to wholesale and to retail,

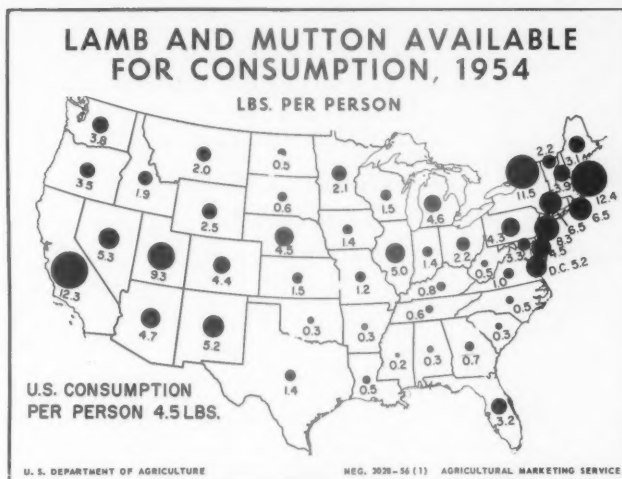


FIGURE 4

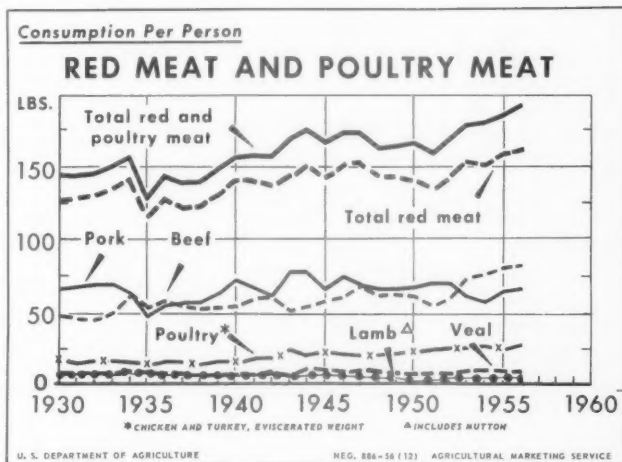


FIGURE 5

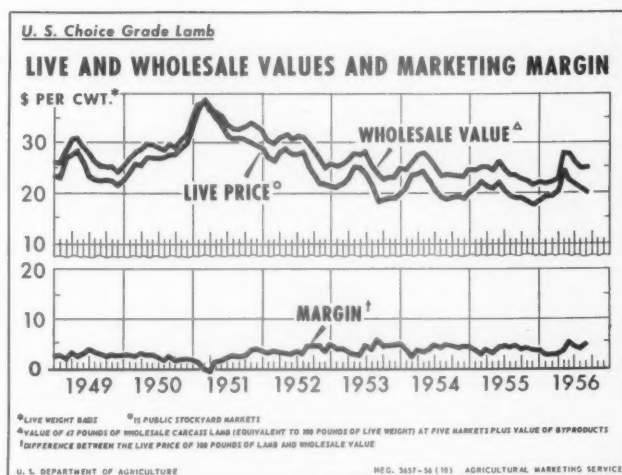


FIGURE 6

six examples have been worked out from information in the Department and in State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and from county agents, and market news reports of actual prices. The examples shown in figure 11 describe the feeding and marketing of:

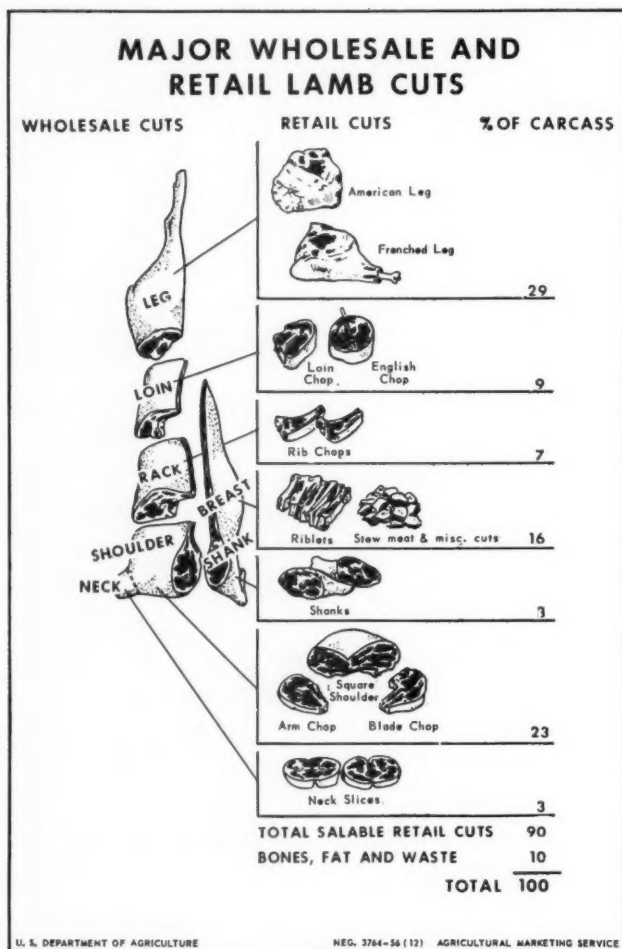


FIGURE 7

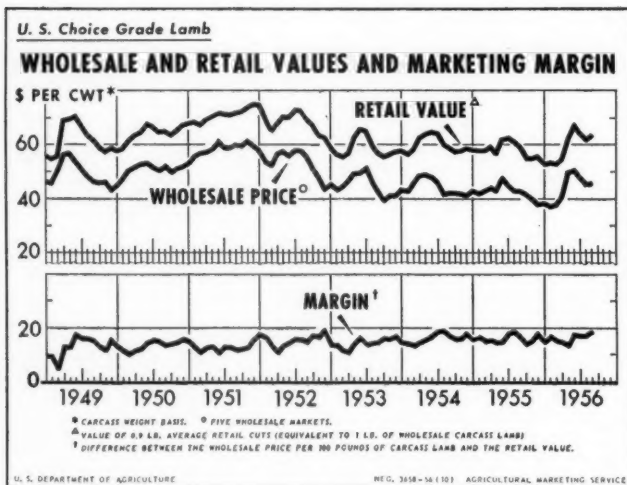


FIGURE 8

1. Feeder lambs from ranch in Wyoming to sale of U.S. Choice grade lamb at retail in Boston in January, 1956.
2. Spring slaughter lambs from producer in Ohio to consumers in New York, July 1956.
3. Fed slaughter lambs from ranch in California to consumers in Los Angeles in April 1956.
4. Feeder lambs from ranch in Texas to retail in Washington, D.C., in December 1955.
5. Feeder lambs from ranch in Idaho to sale at retail in Portland in January 1956.
6. Spring lambs from ranch in Montana to consumers in Chicago in September 1955.

These examples were selected to represent different marketing and feeding programs for U.S. Choice grade spring lambs and fed lambs. They bring out the importance of variations in net returns received by farmers and ranchers and by marketing agencies, resulting from differences in feeding programs, marketing channels used, location, time of marketing, and other factors during the feeding year 1955-56.

Results obtained from these cases are not intended to suggest the average returns which may be expected from the different production and marketing channels or outlets, locations of slaughter, and retail outlets. Nor are they intended to indicate that any particular feeding program is superior to other programs, or that any particular marketing system or channel is superior to other channels. A different marketing decision, therefore, might well have changed markedly the estimated returns. Each case should be considered strictly as an individual example of marketing.

In estimating the distribution of the consumer's dollar spent for lamb, shown in these examples, returns to ranchers and feeders and the expenses of marketing live animals were reduced by appropriate amounts to allow for the imputed value of byproducts. The byproduct value was not included in the retail lamb value which served as the base for these percentage calculations. Government payments for wool in 1955-56 were not included in these calculations, since they are not considered as a part of the consumer's dollar spent for lamb in retail stores.

(The booklet from which material and illustrations for this report were taken, may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Ask for Marketing Research Report No. 159—"Lamb Marketing Costs and Margins." The price is 15 cents per copy.)



FIGURE 9

ASPC Appoints Kenneth E. Quast Lamb Merchandising Director

KENNETH E. QUAST, with 25 years' experience in the meat business, has been named director of lamb merchandising for the American Sheep Producers Council, headquartered in Denver.



MR. QUAST

Born at Winnipeg, Canada in 1912, Quast joined Swift & Company there in 1932, and for the ensuing 12 years worked in various sales capacities. In August 1944, he was transferred to the company headquarters at Chicago in the merchandising service department. From 1945 through 1949, he compiled an enviable record in meat merchandising. Subsequent advancements included various sales supervisory and chain store contact work in the Central States region. In January 1952, Quast took over as manager of Swift's branch at Springfield, Illinois. From April to October 1953, he served as assistant manager at Detroit. He was again transferred to Chicago, this time to manage the Jefferson Park sales unit for Swift and Company, the position Quast held until he resigned to accept the ASPC position.

As director of merchandising for the American Sheep Producers Council,

Quast will supervise all phases of the ASPC's merchandising program on lamb in 15 cities. He has six lamb merchandising fieldmen working under him in the various promotion areas. The merchandising department seeks to assist packers and meat retailers in the promotion and merchandising of lamb.

The Quast family will move to Denver in the near future from their home in Crystal Lake, Illinois, near Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Quast belong to the Methodist Church. They have three children, Garry, 20, John, 17, and Lesley Ann, 9.

NEW ARMOUR PRESIDENT

William W. Prince, former president of Chicago's Union Stockyard & Transit Company, was elected president of Armour & Company, the Nation's second largest meat packers, at their September meeting.

LIVESTOCK FEED ABUNDANT

Record supplies of feed grains and forage crops are in prospect for 1957-58, according to September reports obtained by the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

The prospective supply of feed concentrates, including byproduct feeds and imported grains, totals about 210 million tons, 10 million above last year's record. Feed grain production

this year is estimated at 135 million tons, a little larger than in the past two years and nearly as much as the record output of 1948. Hay supply is estimated at 137 million tons, 12 million tons more than in 1956 and the largest on record, both in total tonnage and per roughage-consuming animal.

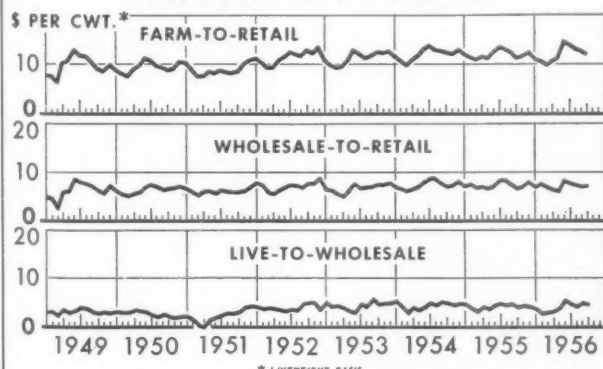
Modification of Packers Consent Decree

THE United States Department of Justice on September 9 asked that the petitions of Swift, Armour and Cudahy seeking modification of the Packers Consent Decree be dismissed. In its motion to dismiss, the Justice Department asserted that the packers must make "a clear showing of grievous wrong evoked by new and unforeseen conditions," and that this test had not been met by them. The brief of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, it is reported, contains statistics showing that the packers named "because of their size, are still in position to eliminate rivals less favorably situated," and "could still use their existing facilities to distribute groceries at a competitive advantage."

The Department of Justice insisted that the petitions of the three packers be handled as one case by the U. S. Court for the District of Columbia, but the packers immediately filed a motion to remove the case to the U. S. District Court, Chicago, on the ground of convenience for witnesses who will be called in the case.

U. S. Choice Grade Live Lamb and Lamb Carcasses

MARKETING MARGINS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

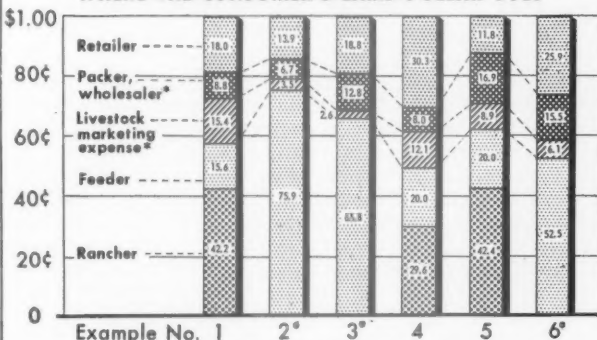
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FIGURE 10

Six Examples, In Different Situations, 1955 and 1956

WHERE THE CONSUMER'S LAMB DOLLAR GOES



* INCLUDES TRANSPORTATION * LAMBS RAISED AND FED ON SAME FARM
RETURN TO RANCHER AND FEEDER AND MARKETING EXPENSE REDUCED 11-19%
TO ALLOW FOR BYPRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN RETAIL VALUE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REG. 3440-54 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FIGURE 11

HEAD GRUBS

by N. G. COBBETT

HHEAD grubs inhabit the nasal passages and adjoining cavities in sheep. They cause heavy losses everywhere. The grubs are the larval, or maggot, stage of the sheep botfly, *Oestrus ovis*, which also is called the sheep gadfly or nasal fly. The fly is slightly larger than the common housefly. It is brownish gray and hairy. It can dart quickly in and out among sheep and occasionally hovers in front of a sheep's nose. Sometimes it remains motionless for some time on the ground.

The fly has no functional mouth parts; so it does not bite or feed. It has no stinger. Its sole purpose in life apparently is to reproduce its kind and deposit its young in sheep's nostrils.

The female fly deposits tiny larvae—not eggs—through a small, flexible tube, which she extends from the rear of her abdomen. She makes repeated, persistent attacks on different sheep, depositing a few larvae at a time. A fly can deposit 500 young grubs during her lifetime. When conditions are favorable she completes her deposition of larvae within a few days and then dies. During periods of cold, or stormy weather, when conditions are not favorable for flight, she conserves her energy for later attacks on sheep by remaining motionless in some sheltered spot and so may live for two weeks.

The sheep botfly is hard to see—it flies fast, and at rest its coloring usually blends with the surroundings. But sheep recognize its presence at once and become nervous and agitated. They stop feeding and gather in groups with their noses held close to the ground. They become alert, stare at the ground, stomp their feet, and snort or sneeze.

Just how the fly accomplishes the deposition of its young in the sheep's nostrils we do not know. It is thought that since practically all sheep become infested with head grubs, the fly must somehow come in contact with the nostrils. Perhaps she does so by quick, darting attacks while hovering in front of the sheep's nose or from the position she assumes on the ground near the places where sheep are feeding or resting.

After the sheep botfly makes a deposit of her young in or on the moist edges of the nostrils, the tiny grubs crawl quickly back into the nasal passages. There they move about over the mucous membranes, feeding on the mucous secreted by the tissues. Many conceal themselves within the many folds and crevices of the interior nasal structures, from which sheep cannot expel them by sneezing. They are then too small to be seen readily. They are only about one-sixteenth inch long, slender, and nearly colorless, like the mucous secretion in which they are found. Some of the tiny larvae soon molt and become second-stage grubs in about two weeks. Others remain unchanged for varying periods.

In the second stage of growth, the grubs are about three-sixteenths inch long, whiter, and somewhat thicker than when first deposited by the botfly. The second-stage grubs crawl further back into the nasal cavity and on through

small passages into the more remote head cavities—the frontal sinuses. There they soon molt again, passing into their third and final stage of development.

The third-stage grubs are white or yellowish at first and slightly larger than second-stage grubs. They grow fast, getting darker as they develop. Some become fully grown in two weeks. The mature grubs are about one inch long and one-fourth inch thick and have several dark stripes on the back.

The grubs have two dark mouth hooks and many rows of sharp spines across their under surface. This armament increases in size and becomes darker as the grubs grow. They use it for moving about and for attaching themselves to the mucous membranes that line the head cavities. In so doing, the grubs irritate the membranes and cause them to secrete large amounts of mucus.

The fully grown grub works its way back out to the nostrils, drops to the ground, and burrows into the soil. There its skin hardens, and it becomes a pupa, or crýsalis, from which a sheep botfly emerges in 4 to 6 weeks. Thus some grubs may complete their life cycle from tiny, newly deposited maggot to botfly in about two months.

The space within the frontal sinuses of sheep is limited in size. Ordinarily, therefore, only two to eight grubs occupy those cavities at a time. Each nasal passage, however, may harbor as many as 25 of the smaller, first- and second-stage grubs.

As the mature grubs vacate the frontal sinuses, the second-stage grubs enter from the nasal passages and complete their growth to maturity. This process is continuous during warm weather and goes on the whole year in regions of mild winters.

In regions where the winters are cold, however, the botflies and the grubs that drop from the nostrils of sheep cannot survive freezing temperatures. Nature has provided for the perpetuation of the species under such conditions. The tiny first-stage grubs that are still in the nasal passages when the first cold days of fall arrive become dormant. They remain in this inactive state until the following spring. They then resume their development, become second-stage grubs, and migrate to the frontal sinuses, where they grow to maturity, leave the sheep, and subsequently become botflies.

Losses due to sheep head grubs are twofold—those produced by the grubs while living in the head cavities of sheep and those caused by the botflies.

The pests are found in practically every region where sheep are raised.

Goats are sometimes infested. Occasionally the grubs are found in deer, especially if goats or deer occupy the same range with sheep.

The damage caused by the grubs themselves is usually most apparent in old or weak animals and occurs oftenest when large grubs are present in the head cavities. The grubs cause the production of excessive amounts of mucus, which flows from the head cavities to the nostrils. In the

(Continued on page 22.)



We visited the U.N. in New York, saw the buildings and sat in the gallery. Never heard so many different languages in one place before.



Under one of the arches inside the Colosseum in Rome where the gladiators used to gladiate. The structure is still in very good condition considering that it's over 2,000 years old.



Dropped in on Vincent Sano of Monte Sano-Prusan, and he showed us some of his newest creations. He is one of the most outstanding coat and suit designers in New York.

I'm Helen **HI!** I'm Sharron



We've just had the most wonderful time of our lives in Europe, thanks to you!

Editor's note: Helen Gee of Tucson, Ariz., and Sharron Scheline of Donnelly, Idaho, have just returned from a two-week tour of Europe which they won as grand prize winners in the senior and junior divisions of the 1956 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. This delightful account of their trip was written by them especially for the National Wool Grower.

WE'RE still out of breath! Europe was just wonderful! . . . Paris! London! Rome! . . . and so many things to see!

We started in New York . . . spent four full days before we left, sightseeing . . . shopping . . . and then off to Europe by Pan American.

Paris was beautiful! Saw the palace at Versailles . . . ate dinner atop the Eiffel Tower (had five waiters!) and the view of the city was magnificent! . . . Next day, Maxim's for lunch . . . saw some of the finest Paris fashion collections . . . visited the Louvre, Notre Dame . . . took a boat ride on the Seine . . . heard terrific jazz in a cellar night club. . . .

Rome had the biggest antiquities in the world! . . . the ageless Appian Way . . . the old Roman wall . . . the catacombs . . . the Forum . . . the

Colosseum . . . Vatican City . . . and the famous fountains of Trevi (remember the motion picture?) . . . Everything was so old and so beautiful—and so historical!

London made a dream come true. Always wanted to stand on London Bridge at midnight and hear Big Ben strike twelve. We did! . . . Went to Claridges for tea, the Savoy for dinner . . . shopped Bond Street . . . ate Yorkshire pudding for the first time in our lives . . . saw Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace (couldn't get in—the queen lives there!) . . . Visited with the American Minister to the Court of St. James . . . saw a really "hep" show at the Palladium, and an English musical comedy that had a song which to us typified our entire trip. The song said—"for these are the green years, these are the salad days"—and oh, but they are!!!

Got an excellent view of London from this stone wall along the Thames River. The buildings behind us are Parliament, which we visited, along with the Tower of London.



The Eiffel Tower over our left shoulders. We took an elevator to the top of the tower and ate "snails." Tasty, but chewey.



Went to a fashion showing by Guy LaRoche, newest Parisian designer who is causing so much talk. He had us try on some of his new wool coats.



We tried to get one of the famous "Beefeaters" in London to pose for us and got into this hassle with him. He wasn't permitted to pose with visitors.

HEAD GRUBS

(Continued from page 20.)

nostrils it often accumulates in thick, stringy masses, which sheepmen call snotty nose.

Strong, healthy sheep usually have no difficulty in expelling the excess flow of mucus from the nasal passages and ordinarily show little distress or evidence of illness from infestations of head grubs.

Old or weak sheep usually lack the strength to rid themselves of the excess mucus. It accumulates in their nasal passages, becomes thicker, and often stops up the passages, so that breathing becomes difficult. Bacterial invasion sometimes occurs and causes inflammation and thickening of the mucous membranes that line the head cavities. That produces further difficulty in breathing and may kill the animal. The thickening of the membranes often obstructs the escape route of mature grubs, and they die in the deeper head cavities. Abscesses, which may cause severe illness or death, may then form in the cavities.

The greatest loss produced by this pest is that caused by the botflies. When the flies are active among sheep, the animals become nervous and are constantly on the alert as they attempt to protect their nostrils from the attacks. Thus throughout the summer grazing season sheep frequently are prevented from feeding or resting normally during the daytime. The result is a great loss of growth.

Control measures for head grubs in sheep have been attempted by many workers over the years, but none has proved universally practicable.

The measures have included the application of repellents to the noses of sheep in attempts to prevent the botfly from depositing her young in the nostrils and the introduction of larvicides into the head cavities to destroy the grubs therein. The sheep botfly is not easily deterred from depositing her young. Field tests involving the thorough and frequent application of some of the best known fly repellents, such as pine tar and fish oils, to the noses of sheep have proved unsuccessful. When slaughtered, lambs so treated

were found to have as many grubs as untreated lambs in the same flock.

The presence of large, dead grubs in the deeper head cavities of sheep often produces severe inflammation and abscesses. Methods of treatment designed to destroy the grubs in those places therefore are not advised. Furthermore, the difficult procedures involved in such treatments make their use on a large scale impracticable. Killing head grubs of any size in the head cavities of sheep when the botflies are active is a waste of time and effort. At those times the flies reinfest the sheep with young grubs soon after the animals have been treated.

One method of controlling head grubs in sheep has been quite successful, but it is practicable only in regions where the winters are cold. It is applied in the late fall and winter and is designed to kill all the tiny dormant grubs that overwinter in the nasal passages, thereby destroying the maggots that would otherwise resume development the following spring.

The treatment consists of irrigating the nasal passages with a 3-percent Lysol solution. The solution mixes readily with the nasal mucus and makes it lethal to the small grubs.

A small stream of the solution is forced first into one nostril and then into the other, backed by 35 to 45 pounds of air pressure. During treatment the sheep is held on its back, with the head resting on its top surface. The nose is raised slightly. In that position the stream of solution irrigates most of the crevices and folds inside the nasal passages before it gravitates to the pharynx. If the solution is injected while the head is in an upright position, it takes a direct course to the pharynx, where it might be swallowed and produce toxic effects to the animal. Only about one ounce of the solution is injected quickly into each nostril, and the animal is immediately returned to its feet. Occasionally a treated sheep, after being released, will hold its breath, stagger, and fall to the ground. Such animals make a quick recovery, however, when promptly assisted to their feet.

Many tests have shown that this treatment, applied once after the botfly

season is over, can eliminate more than 90 percent of the small dormant grubs in the sheep's nasal passages.

Special equipment that includes a restraint table, a solution tank capable of holding the required air pressure, hose, and nozzle are essential for properly administering the treatment to large numbers of animals. With this equipment 350 to 400 sheep can be treated in an hour.

The nozzle is made of brass. It has a curved spout about 3 inches long and about five-sixteenths inch in diameter. The end of the spout is smooth and blunt and has an opening three thirty-seconds inch in diameter. The flow of solution is controlled by pressing or releasing a button that opens and closes a valve in the base of the nozzle.

Such nozzles are obtainable at most stores where automobile parts are sold.

The restraint table is equipped with a trough made of two 1-inch by 12-inch boards. The trough is mounted on a pipe axis, which allows it to be tipped to one side. Sheep are placed in the trough on their backs for treatment. When the treatment is completed, the trough is tipped, discharging the animal onto its feet. The trough is returned to its upright position by a heavy coil spring attached to the left side of the trough and anchored to the frame of the table.

In use, the restraint table usually is placed so as to form one wall of a small catch pen. The sheep enter the catch pen through a chute or gate from a larger holding corral. An operator and four helpers usually work at each restraint table. Two men hold a sheep in the trough for treatment, and two helpers catch and hold another animal in readiness.

The operator forces the nose of each sheep downward into the notch in the headrest of the table with the palm of the left hand while holding the nostrils open by grasping each side of the upper lip firmly with the thumb and forefinger. To complete the injections quickly, it is important to maintain a firm grasp until both nasal passages have been treated. The operator handles the nozzle with the right hand.

The point of the nozzle is placed a short distance (1 to 2 inches, depending on the size of the sheep) into first one nostril and then the other. Only enough solution is injected into each nostril to cause a return flow through the opposite nostril.

N. G. Cobbett, a veterinarian in the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, is stationed at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Upon graduation from Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1921, he joined the Bureau of Animal Industry. Since 1928 he has engaged in investigations pertaining to external parasites that affect livestock and poultry.

A NEW NASAL BOTFLY COMBATANT?

THE nasal botfly of sheep may some day be more effectively controlled through the use of a new systemic insecticide, Dow ET-57, recent USDA tests show. This is the same systemic that entomologists have found to be highly effective against cattle grubs.

Although Dow ET-57 as a systemic agent against sheep nose bots is not recommended by the Department for general use, it appears to be effective, according to USDA scientists.



Sheep and Goat Raiser Photo

THE QUEEN, HER COURT, and T. A. Kincaid, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, are pictured above. The eleven Texas finalists in the event were: front row, left to right, Kathleen Landers, Houston; Betty Lee, Austin; Margaret Weber, Dallas;

Carolyn Leggett, Midland. Middle row: Peggy Seay, Miss Wool, Floresville; and Mr. T. A. Kincaid. Back row: Suzanne Gay, Houston; Beverly Davenport, Uvalde; Pat Stallings, Abilene; Donna Theiner, Amarillo; Marilyn Scofield, Waco; and Peggy Whatley, Ft. Worth.

Miss Wool for 1958 is Peggy Seay

THE daughter of a Floresville, Texas rancher, Miss Peggy Elaine Seay, is Miss Wool for 1958. The 20-year-old beauty was selected from eleven finalists as the highlight final event of a week-long wool fiesta in San Angelo in late August.

The new Miss Wool is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Seay. She succeeds Miss Earlene Whitt. Miss Seay was alternate to Miss Whitt during 1957. This year's alternate Miss Wool is Miss Margaret Weber of Dallas.

Miss Seay will represent the wool industry in New York City and in other East and West Coast cities. Her all-wool wardrobe is valued at near \$6,000. This, plus luggage, jewelry, and the use of a new automobile for the year, are just part of her winnings.

As Miss Wool, she will model her wool wardrobe on TV and will make many other appearances. Miss Seay is bountifully endowed with beauty and charm. She is 5'6", measures 36-24-36, up or down, and weighs 122 pounds. She was recently named "Miss Fiesta" and was "Miss San Antonio" of 1956. Miss Wool is a senior at Trinity Univer-

sity in San Antonio, majoring in home economics, and minoring in journalism and business.

Since she is a ranch girl and has already represented the industry as an alternate to Miss Wool, Peggy will be amply qualified to speak for wool.

A beautiful white gown in whisper-weight wool, embossed with wool lace and scattered over with iridescent paillettes was worn by Miss Wool for the coronation. The gown for the alternate Miss Wool was also of white wool. Members of the court wore ballerina length dresses of sheer-weight wool crepe in Calypso pink.

Judges at the Miss Wool Pageant were Johnny Mack Brown of movie and TV fame, Hollywood; Miss Grayden Heartsill, fashion editor of the Dallas Times-Herald; Miss Mary Carter, of Dallas, who designed the evening gowns given to each of the finalists; and Robert Baldwin, Pacific Coast manager of the Wool Bureau, Los Angeles.

The Miss Wool program is sponsored annually by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and the TS&GRA Women's Auxiliary, in cooperation with the San Angelo Board of City Development and the Wool Bureau.



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Meat Board Displays Say: "It's Time for Meat!"

TASTE-tempting examples of modern meat cuts and meat products are being displayed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board in large refrigerated coolers at a number of fairs and livestock shows this fall and winter. The appetizing array of fresh meat, colorfully arranged on streamlined semi-circular shelves, includes approximately 60 retail cuts of beef, pork and lamb, sausages, smoked meats, ready-to-serve meat and variety meats.

A large map of the United States, in this newest of the Board's fresh meat exhibits, proclaims: "Wherever You Are, It's Time For Meat." The map is divided into time zones with four electric clocks showing the correct time in the Pacific, Mountain, Central and Eastern zones. In addition to the retail meat products, there are also carcasses of lamb, pork and beef.

* * * * *

Meat is important food for school children because it supplies protein which helps build resistance to the many infections to which they are exposed.

* * * * *

Meat supplies ample amounts of iron and protein, which help build healthy blood and prevent anemia. Therefore, beef, veal, pork and lamb are important foods for babies, teen-age girls and older people who are susceptible to this condition.

* * * * *

Meat is important to the person who has undergone an operation. The early addition of meat to the diet promotes speedier wound healing and also restores lost blood.

* * * * *

WHO SAYS SHEEP AREN'T VERSATILE

On a Sunday in July Ed Marsh visited a factory manufacturing leather goods near Washington, D. C. managed by one of his former schoolmates. Ed was most interested to find that sheepskins are being used for braiding the covers for blackjacks which are used by law enforcement agencies to make unruly people ruly. Ed said he knew that sheep have many valuable uses but he didn't dream they were also contributing to law enforcement. His former schoolmate told Ed that sheepskins lend themselves very well to braiding and also showed him some riding crops on which the braid was sheepskin. Sheepskins are also used extensively in lining saddles.

The National Wool Grower



New President Voices Interest in Problems

AS I am a new member of this group and a new voice among the directors of this Association, I will try and not raise that voice too high at this early date. I would like to have it known, however, that I am very sorry I do not know all the answers to the sheepmen's problems. I will, however, be very happy to work with the others at finding the answers.

One question that bothers me very much is: when dressed lamb on the New York market is bringing 52 cents to 54 cents per pound, why at times live lambs on the central markets bring as little as 22½ cents or 21 cents? Maybe we can look that up in the back of our book.

The Wool Act of 1954 has done much more for the sheepmen than just paying a subsidy on wool. Old ewes here are selling quite freely at \$12 while others are held higher with one grower asking \$20. Yearling ewes are moving at \$27 to \$28. Some say the breaking of the drought is the cause of this. The facts are that people want sheep.

The American Sheep Producers Council have done a good job in advertising wool and lamb. People have become more wool conscious and more lamb conscious. The fruit of their labor is now paying off in higher prices for both wool and lambs.

We must expend every effort to get the Wool Act renewed.

—L. Elton Gent, President

Colorado Wool Growers Association



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide
California



L. Elton Gent
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Gerald Hughes
Montana



Tony Smith
Nevada



Julian Arrien
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



George K. Hislop
Washington



Howard Flitner
Wyoming

Industry Needs Better Marketing Methods

UTAH has enjoyed good livestock weather, except in a few isolated sections. The summer was satisfactory from the grazing standpoint, and the winter ranges are generally in good shape. This insures a good winter if the ranges are not covered with snow. There is a good supply of feed.

Recent happenings have shown the effect of unforeseen developments marketwise. The delicate balance of both the wool and lamb markets has been evident during the past few weeks.

Our lamb market is a two-way market. We can ship our lambs either east or west. The prices are based on economic conditions and the availability of feed for the feeder end of the lamb crop. The relationship of freight rates to our feeder and fat market was well established. With the decrease in freight rates from Chicago west on fresh meat and packinghouse products, some hesitancy has developed with feeders who usually feed in the West. If fresh meat and packinghouse products are to enjoy artificial changes in rates, there will possibly be some repercussion in the value of lambs. This has caused some hesitancy among feeder lamb buyers.

The disturbance in the wool market developed with the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation wool, at prices much below the market. Here again, the market sensitiveness was very marked.

It was unfortunate that the wool market should be disturbed at this period of inactivity with a small volume of wool, such as was sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is evident that it was not the condition of the wool, as a week later prices at the Commodity Credit Corporation sale, September 10, were somewhat improved, and certainly the wool had not improved during that period, and the market was definitely weaker. The delicate position of the wool market is further indicated by the bids at the time the price was reduced. Bids were submitted on 167,000 pounds, and when those interested in buying wool reviewed the prices prevailing at the following sale, the Commodity Credit Corporation received bids on 8,500,000 pounds.

The effect of these unexpected conditions is evidence that sheep growers must seek better methods of marketing so that they may enjoy stability.

—J. R. Broadbent, President

Utah Wool Growers Association

Wool Grower Meetings Need Your Attention

THE tri-states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon will, within a very short time, be holding their respective State wool growers' meetings.

This yearly gathering of wool growers within their respective States may be termed a clinic—a place where we are afforded an opportunity to listen to

the most proficient men and women in their respective fields of range management, disease control, sheep herd improvement, merchandising and many other fields pertinent to our industry of lamb and wool production.

This could be the place where we may see fit to discard some of our present methods of management for some that might fit our program more advantageously.

This definitely is the time and place where we should map our course as an association for the ensuing 12 months in affording ways and means to better our industry and the individual. There are problems galore and many which need prompt and directive action.

Is it asking too much to suggest that we make an earnest endeavor to attend and to lend our support? No, I hardly believe that there should be an argument on this point. This is our industry. Therefore our problems and certainly corrective measures can only be forthcoming with each and everyone's effort directed toward the solution of these problems.

—Julian Arrien, President
Oregon Wool Growers Association

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary

Vibriosis Committee Meets

1957 Research Findings Given

THE National Wool Growers and Western Regional Technical Committee on Vibriosis of Sheep met August 26 at Caldwell and August 28 at Moscow, Idaho to study progress reports on research conducted by western states, and to consider plans for new research for 1958.

Vibriosis, an infectious disease of sheep, causes severe economic losses to the sheep industry through abortion. In 1952 the National Wool Growers Association organized a regional committee to initiate research on the disease. Subsequently, support was obtained from the sheep industry, State agricultural experiment stations, and the Agricultural Research Service of the USDA.

At the meeting, besides the National Wool Growers Association, were representatives from the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and from the USDA. A representative was present also from the Southern States where similar research on vibriosis of cattle is being conducted.

Intensive research prior to 1957 disclosed that: 1) vibriosis is seldom if ever transmitted by rams at breeding, 2) aborted ewes are immune for one year at least, and produce healthy lambs at a normal rate in subsequent years,

3) ewes of all ages not previously exposed to the disease are highly susceptible during the fourth and fifth months of pregnancy, and 4) vibriosis is transmissible by contamination of feed and water with the germ *V. fetus* which is excreted in discharges at the time of abortion. This information emphasizes the importance of isolation of aborting ewes and of immediate removal and destruction of aborted lambs and membranes to prevent spread of the disease.

Important results of last year's research showed: 1) that the disease can be spread from an aborting flock to a clean flock by contaminated shoes, clothing, and vehicles; 2) that under experimental conditions, some antibiotics may reduce the severity of abortion rates; and 3) that vaccines produced so far have not protected ewes against experimental vibriosis.

During 1958, research will be concentrated on: 1) the development of a satisfactory vaccine, 2) investigation of the possible occurrence of a carrier state in ewes which had aborted previously, and 3) methods and time of treatment of infected sheep.

**H. Marsh
A. H. Caine
Rue Jensen, Chairman
Blaine McGowan**

COMMITTEE ON VIBRIOSIS Caldwell, Idaho, August 26, 1957

California

Dr. Donald E. Jasper, University of California, Davis, California.

Dr. Blaine McGowan, University of California, Davis, California.

Colorado

Robert Field, National Wool Growers Committee, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Rue Jensen, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dr. V. A. Miller, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dr. S. M. Morrison, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dr. Ben Shambaugh, Jr., State Veterinarian, Colorado Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. R. H. Udall, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Florida

Dr. M. Ristic, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Idaho

Dr. Roland Ament, Bureau of Animal Industry, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. James Bailey, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Dr. Scott B. Brown, Idaho State Sheep Commission, Boise, Idaho.

A. H. Caine, National Wool Growers Committee, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. Floyd Frank, University of Idaho, Veterinary Research Station, Caldwell, Idaho.

Dr. M. Inverso, Bureau of Animal Industry, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. John S. McDonald, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

William Meinershagen, University of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho.

Dr. Lloyd H. Scrivner, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Montana

Dr. B. D. Firehammer, Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory, Bozeman, Montana.

Dr. M. L. Kelso, Administrative Office, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.

Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory, Bozeman, Montana.

Utah

Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

Dr. M. L. Miner, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

Dr. J. L. Thorne, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

Washington

Dr. Frank Bracken, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

Wyoming

Dr. M. W. Glen, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Dr. J. F. Ryff, Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory, Laramie, Wyoming.

Dr. James O. Tucker, Wyoming Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyoming.

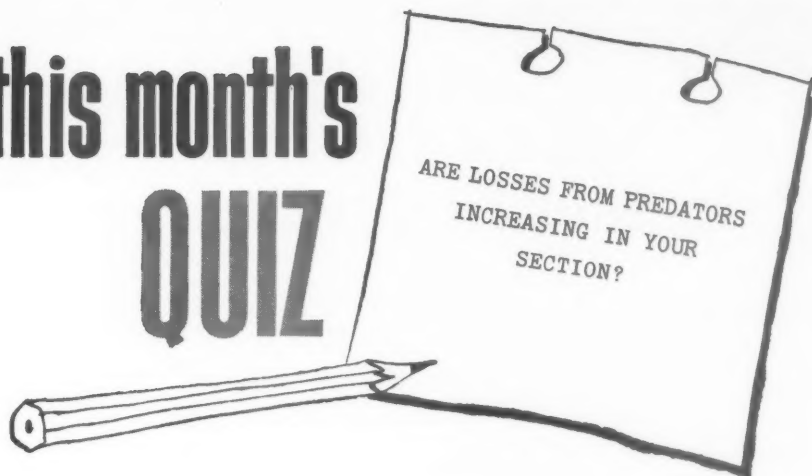
Harold Woosley, National Wool Growers Committee, Laramie, Wyoming.

Washington, D. C.

Dr. John H. Bryner, Jr., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

Dr. C. H. Thompson, USDA, Washington, D. C.

this month's QUIZ



IN my particular case, we have had no loss from predators in the past three years.

I have never heard of coy-dogs in this area.

—Kenneth Mott
Sunnyside, Washington

WE have no predatory animals here to speak of—once in a while a stray dog. At lambing time, we have a little fox and racoon trouble. Outside of that, we have no trouble.

—George Kidd
Brady, Texas

IN some spots, coyotes are doing a little killing. It usually only takes a short time to get them though.

The Eastern Montana Ram Sale is on here at Miles City tomorrow (September 19). It's raining a little, and this should help the sale. Some think averages will be considerably higher than last year.

—E. L. Alexander
Jordan, Montana

THERE are some coyotes on the range, but little damage is done here by dogs. No coy-dogs have been heard of here.

—Carroll Meeker
Outlook, Washington

THE predatory animal control work is very satisfactory in this county. While we do have some loss, it is generally quite small. In my opinion, we will always have the predator to contend with, and must continually work to keep him under control.

I know of no loss caused by the coy-dog.

—C. A. David
Hat Creek, Wyoming

LOSSES from predators are not increasing in this area. My neighbor lost a few ewes last year from coyotes, but this year none that I know of. The State trapper caught a few coyotes on my neighbor's place, but none on mine. I haven't been bothered with them. So far as I know, there has been no sign of a coy-dog in this area.

—Gene Thompson
Sonora, California

OUR losses from predators were not unusually great in '57, although I think that the predator population is increasing. There have been more coyotes in the area the last few years than we have seen for some years past. We put out 1080 bait in November and this seems to have kept the coyotes under control.

Recently we have been losing lambs in the spring to bobcats. We run some lamb bands under fence and the cats attack these bands but usually will not bother a band that is herded. Whether there are more cats in the area or whether we are simply losing more lambs because the sheep are not herded, I don't know. So far we have not had much luck controlling cats, as they are hard to hunt or poison and we have had very poor success trapping.

—Wm. McGregor
Hooper, Washington

YES, coyotes are worse this year than in other years. There is evidently a good crop of pups. Bears are about the same as other years; they always bother.

—Paul B. Allen
Hotchkiss, Colorado

SHEEP losses from predators are increasing slightly. I have not heard of any coy-dog losses. However, sheep losses from stray dogs are very serious in this area. In my own case, stray

dogs account for more loss than any other cause, except bloat on alfalfa pasture in the spring.

—Carlos L. Jones
Cedar City, Utah

NOW and then a predator will come in from the badlands in North Dakota. Hunters soon get them. I have been here 54 years, and have never seen a coy-dog; in fact, I don't believe there is such an animal. However, I have seen a cross between a wolf and a coyote.

—H. W. Clarkson
Buffalo, South Dakota

LOSSES by coyotes in Johnson County have been spotty this year, and in general less than last year. We had considerable loss on this ranch during lambing which possibly can be attributed to a higher killing rate by older coyotes having larger litters than normal.

Johnson County is one of the two remaining counties in the State operating its own trapper-poison program without the Fish and Wildlife Service. We have two trappers who, with the sheepmen, have continuously carried out an aggressive predator program, using thalium, traps, planes, and "getterguns." As long as the sheepmen feel that our own efforts are satisfactory, we will continue our predator control from Johnson County rather than from Washington, D. C.

—K. H. Roberts, President
Johnson County Wool Growers
Association
Kaycee, Wyoming

OUR losses have been very light and the coyotes are very few. We do have some bobcats and some bear trouble. As for this coy-dog we haven't had any trouble as yet.

—J. W. Jordan
Heber City, Utah



WOOL market report—Sept.

Unexpected Blows Stagger Market; Strengthens Later

September 25, 1957

THREE unexpected blows staggered the wool market somewhat during September, but with an apparent underlying strength, it has been able to maintain its equilibrium.

The first blow was the opening of the overseas auctions at lower levels than those prevailing at the close of the previous series in June. As was stated last month, everyone had expected they would open with strong prices, so the opening was very disturbing. However, since the first auction on August 26, prices have strengthened as keener competition for the wools has developed. The following comparison of prices paid at Sydney, Australia on September 5 and September 19 shows the increases. The prices are taken from the Daily News Records issued on September 6 and September 20:

Type	Sept. 5	Sept. 19
55	\$1.83	\$1.98
62	1.75	1.80
63	1.71	1.74
78	1.72	1.77
64	1.63	1.67
80	1.61	1.65

Type 55 is 64/70s warp; 62, 64s warp and half warp; 63, 60/64s warp and half warp; 78, 64s good to average length; 64, 60s warp and half warp, and 80, 60s good to average length. The quotations are on a clean basis, landed in Boston with the duty of 25½ cents a pound paid.

Of course, there is some fluctuation in prices from day to day at the same auction point and quotations also vary at different auction points. The increases have occurred, it is reported, despite heavy offerings.

The second blow to the domestic market came with the lowering of upset prices on the Commodity Credit Corporation wools the week of September 4 by as much as 17 to 20 cents. The week before the sale, the CCC had indicated that some adjustment on the upset prices was considered necessary in order to move the wools and get them out of the way before the 1958 clip was available. Weekly sales, as you know, during the summer months have been running for the most part under 100,000 pounds. That such a drastic adjustment would be made, however, did not occur to wool growers or to members

of the trade. The NWGA protested the move to the Department of Agriculture and the wool trade generally made known their opposition.

Sales the week of September 4 totaled 115,000 pounds. There was fear that there might be fewer bids the next week as prospective purchasers, unless they needed wools for immediate use, might withhold their bids, thinking that the CCC would continue to lower their upset prices. However, when the release was issued on September 11 covering that week's sale, it showed that 1,002,000 pounds had been sold on bids covering 6,800,000 pounds, and at slightly higher prices than the previous week. Only two types can be compared. On September 4th, 101,000 pounds of fine staple and good French graded territory wool sold at \$1.45 up to \$1.47. On September 11th, 552,000 pounds of that grade sold at \$1.47 to \$1.505. On half-blood staple and good French, the increase in the price ranges was from \$1.33-\$1.358 to \$1.36-\$1.39.

Sales for the week of September 19 at 2,109,000 pounds were at the highest point in volume since May. Bids were received on some 6,800,000 pounds. Again, prices were slightly higher as shown below:

CCC Appraisal Classification	Quantity Sold	Sales Price Range (clean basis) (before discounts, if any)
Graded Territory (pounds)		
Fine-Staple & Gd. Fr.	559,000	\$1.48-1.5325
Fine-Ave. and Gd. Fr.	686,000	1.37-1.413
½ Bl.-St. and Gd. Fr.	487,000	1.36-1.403
¾ Bl.-St. and Gd. Fr.	377,000	1.23-1.252

In compliance with requests from producer groups (see page 7), the release stated that the price at which CCC wools are being sold should not be considered "representative of the price obtainable by the growers and the trade for current clip wool." It further pointed out that the CCC wools are from three to five years older and are "residual" of about 700,000,000 pounds in the 1952-1953 and 1954 clips.

Permission has also been given to handlers of CCC wools to bid on wools in their own custody, and their bids will be considered the same as all bids.

Sales the week of September 25 amounted to 1,017,000 pounds. The low ends of the price ranges on the 19th

were the high points this week, except for three-eighths blood where prices were about two cents higher.

The CCC inventory of this date totals 15,932,000 pounds including 1,500,000 pounds yet to be selected for the Turkish barter contract.

With these heavier sales of CCC wools and the strengthening of the Australian markets, it is reported that confidence is being built up again. However, the recent action of British banks in increasing their rediscount rate by 2 percent to 7 percent has had an adverse effect on the domestic futures market, apparently more so than on the English markets. There, it is reported, the increase in the rediscount rate is an "additional burden to wool importers" and is making topmakers more cautious. Up to this date, the effect of the increased rediscount rates had not been noted at the auction level.

Some sales of fall shorn wools have been reported. Two small lots of such wool were reported sold in California at 48 to 48½ cents. In Texas, some 300,000 of early shorn fall wools in the Del Rio area were sold at grease prices ranging from 52½ to 56 cents. The Boston, clean landed, cost is estimated at around \$1.30. Sales of small lots of average to good French combing wools in Texas were reported during the month at \$1.65 to \$1.75, clean landed, Boston. Otherwise, trading in the free market remains very light.

Stocks of apparel wool on hand in the United States on September 1 have been figured by the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc. at 133,000,000 clean pounds. The average weekly consumption rate of apparel wool for 31 weeks of the first seven months of 1957 was a little in excess of 5,000,000 pounds. If consumption continues at that rate, the supply would hardly be sufficient to meet the requirements until the new 1958 clip becomes available in any quantity.

PSOROPTIC SHEEP SCABIES

Psoroptic scabies was reported in 682 flocks of 57,073 sheep in 289 counties in 24 States during the fiscal year 1957. This is an increase of 75 flocks, 14,451 sheep and 22 counties as compared to the report for fiscal year 1956, when the disease was reported in 25 States.

An intensive campaign by State Departments of Agriculture and the USDA has eradicated scabies in Mississippi and Louisiana. The Agricultural Research Service has announced the lifting of its scabies quarantines in four Louisiana parishes, and 12 Mississippi counties and a part of a 13th Mississippi county. The quarantines, in effect more than 30 years, were lifted July 8.

Ram Sale Report: Prices Move Up

POCATELLO RAM SALE

September 14, 1957, Pocatello, Idaho

STRONGER sheep industry interest pushed prices at this 31st annual Fall Range Ram Sale to a \$111.97 average on 356 head. This is 28 percent higher than the \$87.42 average paid a year ago on 350 head. The sale is sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

Topping the sale was a Suffolk stud consigned by T. B. Burton of Cambridge, Idaho. It brought \$310 from E. A. Stolworthy of Idaho Falls. The

sale is primarily a range ram sale, and only a few studs were sold.

T. B. Burton also sold the two top pens of Suffolk yearlings. One pen of eight head and one pen of five both brought \$250 per head from Joe Sainz of Soda Springs, Idaho. Suffolk yearling prices moved to a \$133.01 average from the 1956 average of \$122.84.

Suffolk ram lambs averaged \$79.49 on 69 head. This compares with a \$52.75 average on 51 head sold a year ago. Beatty & Custer of Twin Falls, Idaho sold the top pen of five at \$100 each. Buyer was Doyle Stiles of Canada.

Fred M. Laidlaw of Muldoon, Idaho made the outstanding sale of Panama rams when he sold a pen of five to Manuel Garatea of Soda Springs at \$135 per head. Thirty-three Panama yearling rams averaged \$111.82, compared with the 1956 average of \$56 on 25 head.

Bell & Young of Parma, Idaho sold the top pen of Panama ram lambs to R. B. Poole of Blackfoot, Idaho. The pen of two brought \$100 each. An average of \$63.32 was paid on 34 Panama ram lambs. A year ago, 27 head averaged \$49.72.

Robert S. Blastock of Filer, Idaho sold a pen of two Columbia yearling rams at \$195 each to make top selling in that division. Purchaser was Garnet Kidd of Burley, Idaho. Twelve Columbia yearling rams averaged \$148.75. The average paid for 26 head of Columbia yearlings in 1956 was \$42.65.

M. C. Claar, secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, summarized the success of the sale by saying, "Our only trouble was that we didn't have enough whitefaced rams."

MONTANA RAM SALE

September 19, 1957, Miles City, Montana

DEMAND for whitefaced rams at this eighth annual sale was great enough to boost the average price paid on 777 head to \$102.08, a 58 percent increase from last year's \$59.11 average on 624 rams.

Top-selling single ram at the sale was a Columbia stud which went to Walter Brewer, Jr., Powderville, Montana, at \$325. The ram was consigned by R. T. Hargrove of Bozeman, Montana. An average of \$180.56 was paid for 18 Columbia stud rams. Columbia range rams (266 head) averaged \$102.39.

The Montana Experiment Station sold the top pen of five Columbia rams to L. J. Green of Volberg, Montana, at \$180.

Rambouillet range rams averaged \$101.01 on 207 head. The Montana Experiment Station also sold the top pen of five Rambouillets (polled) to Gerald Craft of Hammond, Montana for \$200.

Continuing their top selling ways, the Station sold the top Targhee pen—five head to Leo Petrie of Turner, Montana for \$200. A total of 239 Targhees averaged \$103.28.

Forty-two Hampshire rams averaged \$69.76, and five head of Suffolks brought \$85 each.

Rams from the sale moved into South Dakota, Wyoming, and North Dakota, as well as all points in Montana, according to Everett E. Shuey, manager of the sale and secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association, sponsors of the sale. A total of 165 lots sold in the fast moving sale in four hours flat.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20, 1957

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES			GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)					
			%			%		%	
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)									
Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.60—1.65	56		\$.70—	.73	59	\$.66—	.68	64
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.50—1.60	55		.68—	.72	60	.60—	.64	65
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.35—1.40	56		.59—	.62	61	.53—	.55	66
One-half Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.50—1.60	51		.74—	.78	54	.69—	.74	57
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.45—1.50	52		.70—	.72	55	.65—	.68	58
Three-eighths Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.25—1.33	48		.65—	.69	51	.61—	.65	54
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.15—1.20	49		.59—	.61	52	.55—	.58	55
One-quarter Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.22—1.27	46		.66—	.69	48	.64—	.66	50
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.10—1.15	47		.58—	.61	49	.56—	.59	51
*Low-quarter Blood:	1.15—1.20	41		.68—	.71	43	.66—	.68	45
*Common & Braid.....	.98—1.05	40		.59—	.63	42	.57—	.61	44

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.55—1.60	57		.67—	.69	59	.64—	.66	61
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.45—1.50	59		.59—	.62	61	.57—	.59	63

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.70—1.80	54		.78—	.83	58	.71—	.76	62
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.65—1.75	55		.74—	.79	59	.68—	.72	63
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.50—1.60	57		.65—	.69	61	.59—	.62	65
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.50—1.60	55		.68—	.72	58	.63—	.67	61
*Fall (¾" and over).....	1.35—1.45	56		.59—	.64	59	.55—	.59	62

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.



PHOENIX, ARIZONA: Hub of the Valley of the Sun.

(A convention reservation blank
can be found on page two.)

Phoenix—Of course, you'll want to see the largest city in the State, where you'll be staying. This is the capital of Arizona, and a transportation, distribution and agricultural center. Greater Phoenix population: 280,000. (We'll carry more on this town and other Arizona sights in coming issues of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.)

There are many close-by points of interest in the Valley of the Sun. A few of the outstanding ones are:

Marcos de Niza Rock: Located at the east of the Salt River Mountains, about 13 miles southeast of Phoenix. Here, upon a rock in the side of the hill, is inscribed the name of Fray Marcos de Niza and the date 1539. It was in that

While at the NWGA Convention, you'll want to see...

HAS the summer's work left you completely "bushed?" It undoubtedly has, and you're probable looking forward to a January vacation where you can leave the winter at home with the chores. Feeling the same way as you, your National Wool Growers Association officers selected Phoenix, Arizona, as the site of the 93rd NWGA convention, January 20 to 23, 1958.

It's not too early to begin making your plans to "kill two birds with one stone" by attending your National Convention and coordinating your winter "get-away-from-it-all" trip into one.

An excellent convention program is now being formulated by your officers. Your attendance and participation in formulating the 1958 NWGA program at the National Convention is vital to you and to your industry.

Phoenix is the center of what is called the Valley of the Sun. When you are in Arizona in balmy January, you'll want to travel to some of these nearby communities:

Mesa—16 miles east of Phoenix. Founded by the Mormons in 1878. Second largest city in the Valley and third largest in the State.

Chandler—24 miles southeast of Phoenix. Agriculture and resort center. Near Williams Air Force Base.

Wickenburg—53 miles northwest of Phoenix. Western desert and dude ranch community, once the center of a rich gold-mining area. Wickenburg is full of old western charm and lore—from its false fronted stores to the noted Vulture Gold Mine, a few miles west of town.

Scottsdale—12 miles east of Phoenix. Colorful western resort town and de-

veloping artists' colony. Often called the "West's most western town," Scottsdale is one of the most picturesque communities in Arizona. You'll surely want to dine at Lulubelle's.

Tempe—11 miles east of Phoenix. Home of Arizona State College, the State's oldest institution of higher learning.

Sunnyslope—Adjoins Phoenix on the north. A burgeoning suburban community which sprang up from the desert only a few years ago.

Glendale—Nine miles northwest of Phoenix. Fast-growing farming community. Luke Air Force Base is nearby.

Litchfield Park and Goodyear—Sister towns 10 miles west of Phoenix, founded by and named for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and its board chairman Paul W. Litchfield. Site of the Goodyear Farms, Goodyear Aircraft Corp. plant and Litchfield Park Naval Air Facility.

Buckeye-Avondale-Tolleson—Typical irrigated farming centers west of Phoenix. Farthest is Buckeye, 32 miles west of the city.

Gilbert—Farming community 22 miles southeast of Phoenix.

Gila Bend—Desert community 76 miles southwest of Phoenix. Nearby is the Gila Bend Indian Reservation.

Cave Creek—28 miles north of Phoenix. Rustic dude ranch community, once a part of wild Apacheland and then a busy mining area. Close by such points of interest as Seven Springs, Bloody Basin, Horseshoe and Bartlett Dams, and the Tonto Forest.

Peoria—A farming community 15 miles northwest of Phoenix.

year the Fray Marcos, a Franciscan friar, became one of the first two white men to enter what is now Arizona, and passed through this area.

Mystery Castle: An unusual edifice, known as El Casalino, built of native rock at the foot of South Mountain.

Taliesin West: The western architectural school and winter home of noted architect Frank Lloyd Wright. It is a striking study in desert architecture and is open to visitors on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. A minimum fee of \$5 is charged to guide a party of up to five persons through Taliesin West, plus \$1 for each additional member.

Mormon Temple, Mesa: One of seven such temples in the United States, this one at Mesa is situated on a landscaped 20-acre tract at the eastern edge of the city. Completed in 1927 at a cost of \$800,000, it is designed like other Mormon temples—after the Temple of Solomon.

Camelback Mountain: Located east of Phoenix on Camelback Road, this is the geographical landmark of the entire Valley. Viewed from the city it resembles a gargantuan camel in repose.

Date Gardens: There are several around the Valley where visitors may see dates grown and processed.

There are many other side trips which can be taken from Phoenix while you are there at convention-time. Perhaps you'll want to stay a few extra days and see some of the desert sights. If so, you may obtain suitable information by writing the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix, Arizona, and ask them for their "Sightseeing Arizona" booklet.

1958 PROMOTION DEDUCTIONS

THE wool and lamb producers' self-help promotion program under Section 708 of the National Wool Act will be financed by deductions from the 1957 program payments made in the summer of 1958 on the same basis as from the 1955 and 1956 program payments, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on September 12. The deduction rates will be 1 cent per pound from shorn wool payments, and 5 cents per 100 pounds of live weight from unshorn lamb payments.

The promotion program is handled by the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., under an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture. Producers favored putting the agreement into effect by a majority referendum vote in 1955.

SCHOOL LUNCH FUNDS

Of the \$100 million appropriated by Congress for this year's National School Lunch Program, \$83.6 million has been apportioned to the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions. The USDA has \$15 million of the total available for the purchase and distribution to schools of foods which help to meet the nutritional requirements of school children. The law requires that each dollar of Federal funds disbursed by State agencies to schools must be matched by three dollars from sources within the State if the per capita income in the State equals or exceeds the national average.

MEAT BOARD IN THE WEST

To better serve the far Western States in its nationwide program in the interest of all branches of the livestock and meat industry, the National Live Stock and Meat Board has established a western office. Richard J. Nolan has been named its director, according to an announcement by Carl F. Neumann, general manager of the Board.

Mr. Nolan has set up headquarters at 1580 Vireo Avenue, Sunnyvale, California. Until his new appointment he served for several years as assistant director of the Board's Industry Relations Department. He will work closely with livestock marketing agencies, meat packers and livestock growers and feeders of the Western States.

October, 1957



From the Kitchens of the American Sheep Producers Council

THE CHINESE HAVE A WAY WITH "SWEET AND SOUR" meat cookery that makes of kind-to-your-purse breast of lamb an elegant dish—"Sweet and Sour Lamb Riblets." Lamb breast, which resembles spareribs in form, is separated by your accommodating meat dealer into riblets—one-inch thick strips of lean streaked with fat, attached to a rib bone, usually 5 to 6 inches long. These in turn are chopped in half. We suggest you order ahead. For 4 servings of this colorful tantalizing dish, you'll need 2 pounds but since it's as good the second day why not double the order. You'll be agreeably surprised at the extremely low cost.

Set up buffet-style and served on authentic Chinese tableware, Sweet and Sour Riblets partnered with fried noodles and steamed rice become a conversation piece and a remembered meal. Add, if you like, dishes of mustard, pickle relish, a tart jelly, and a salad made of bean sprouts and crisp raw vegetables moistened with French dressing, then soy sauce added to your taste.

SWEET AND SOUR LAMB RIBLETS (Makes 4 servings)

You'll need:

- 2 pounds lamb riblets cut in halves
- 4 cups boiling water
- 1 teaspoon salt

- 1 tablespoon peanut or vegetable oil
- 1/4 cup diced onion
- 1 cup thinly-sliced carrots
- 1 cup pineapple, tidbits or chunk style
- 1 green pepper cut in 1-inch squares
- 6 small sweet pickles, sliced

Sauce:

- 1 clove garlic mashed with
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon mono-sodium glutamate
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons soy sauce
- 1/4 cup vinegar
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 1 cup pineapple juice
- 1 bouillon cube, chicken or beef, dissolved in
- 1/4 cup boiling water

To make:

Have your meat dealer chop the riblets in halves. Add salt and lamb to boiling water in kettle. Cover kettle. Simmer one hour or until tender. Drain, saving liquid for soup or sauces. Brown the lamb pieces slowly in the oil.

Mix together all of sauce ingredients. Add to the browned lamb and cook, stirring constantly, until sauce is transparent.

Add vegetables and pineapple. Simmer mixture, covered, until vegetables are tender but a bit on the crisp side. Serve with steamed rice and/or fried noodles.



LAMB market report—Sept.

Slaughter Prices Weaken As Wholesale Interest Lags

September 30, 1957

PRICES paid for slaughter lambs wavered considerably during September to suffer the first major setback of the fall selling season. Price breaks of from \$1 to \$2 in slaughter lamb sales were reportedly brought on by a lagging interest and lower wholesale carcass prices.

Numbers of choice and prime slaughter lambs diminished greatly during September—and prices dropped too. Most sales of these top quality slaughter offerings were made in a \$21.50 to \$23.50 price bracket, except at Chicago where prices reached from \$23.50 to \$26.

Good and choice slaughter lambs appeared in larger numbers at the major terminal markets. The price range for September was \$18.50 to \$24.50, with both the low and high price being recorded at Chicago. The low price was paid on the 23rd of the month, indicating a late month weakening, and the high price was paid steadily until the 18th of September. Most sales of good and choice slaughter lambs at other major markets were made in a \$20 to \$22 price range.

As mentioned, dressed carcass prices suffered considerable losses during September. Choice and prime dressed carcass offerings (New York) opened the month at a \$51 to \$56 price range, dropping to a month-end range of \$47 to \$54.

Good and choice New York dressed carcasses wholesaled early in September from \$49 to \$56 per hundredweight, but dropped to a \$44 to \$53 price range at month's end.

Few sales of good and choice slaughter ewes were reported during the month. Those that did sell were in a fairly steady market with prices ranging from \$6 to \$8.50. These prices were firm with those paid a month earlier.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold mostly from \$4.50 to \$6 in September, except at Fort Worth where a \$7 to \$8.50 practical price range was recorded.

Strong demand was again noted in feeder lamb sales. Some transactions saw feeder lamb prices move higher than slaughter lamb prices. Price ranges at the major markets were:

Omaha—\$19 to \$24, mostly near \$22.
Denver—\$20 to \$22.25.
Ogden—\$19.50 to \$20.40.
Fort Worth—\$18 to \$21, mostly near \$20.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

COLORADO

Near 40,000 feeder lambs sold in western Colorado and northern New Mexico throughout September at prices ranging mostly from \$20 to \$21. The high price was paid early in the month.

Several loads of sorted good and choice slaughter spring lambs scaling around 90 to 95 pounds sold from \$20.50 to \$21.50. A few loads of similar slaughter offerings sold early in September at \$22.40.

WYOMING

A few loads of Wyoming ewe lambs brought \$22 per hundredweight early in the month. Later, 75-pound Wyoming ewe lambs brought \$25 per hundredweight.

A couple of loads of New Mexico yearling breeding ewes brought \$25 per head at midmonth.

TEXAS

In South Central and Southwest Texas between 8,000 and 10,000 good to choice slaughter spring lambs weighing 80 to 85 pounds sold at \$20.50 to \$20.75 early in September. Some 5,000 choice to prime, 90- to 95-pound weights

went at \$22 in the same area, all for immediate delivery.

Later in the month, in central Texas, a few sparsely scattered small lots of feeder lambs were reported selling at \$20, but the available supply was too limited to attract buyers.

CALIFORNIA

Sales of good and choice shorn slaughter spring lambs were fairly steady in California's September sales. Prices generally ranged from \$20.25 to \$21, dropping to the low figure later in the month. Over 50 carloads of these offerings were reported sold with a 4 percent shrink, f.o.b. ranch.

A few late-month sales of slaughter ewes were made at \$9, delivered to packer. A large band of bred ewes on the central coastal area sold at \$20 per head for solid mouths and \$14 for broken mouths, f.o.b. ranch for October delivery to Imperial Valley.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Good and choice slaughter spring lambs sold in Idaho at \$20 to \$20.50 early in September.

In southern Utah, at least 1,000 Rambouillet yearling stock ewes sold at \$30 per head, with small lots of ewe lambs at \$24 to \$26 per hundredweight.

MONTANA

Lamb trade slowed considerably later in the month, and prices weakened 50 cents or more from earlier sales. A few thousand head of good and choice wether lambs sold at \$18 to \$20, while earlier in September similar offerings sold from \$19.50 to \$21.

Scattered sales of whitefaced yearling ewes were made in Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota at from \$24 to \$26 per head. A few sales of solid mouth (some spreaders) were made at \$15 per head.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1957	1956
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Eight Months.....	8,984,000	9,926,000
Week Ended	Sept. 21	Sept. 22
Slaughter at Major Centers	242,672	280,870
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$24.35	\$21.70
Good and Choice	22.15	20.05
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds	\$49.88	\$47.40
Choice, 45-55 pounds	48.38	47.40

Federally Inspected Slaughter—August

	1957	1956
Cattle	1,726,000	1,774,000
Calves	615,000	691,000
Hogs	4,418,000	4,559,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,111,000	1,268,000

8 FAST BURLINGTON

Livestock Express Trains

including **NEW SCHEDULES**

... to speed the fall movement of livestock
to Eastern Markets and Feed Lots

WYOMING LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Thursdays only)

Lv. Sheridan	10:00 pm
Gillette	2:10 am
Rozet	9:25 pm 2:35 am
Moorcroft	9:45 pm 3:00 am
Newcastle	11:05 pm 4:30 am
Ar. Lincoln	11:30 pm

MIDDLE LOUP LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fri., Sat., Sun.)

Lv. Thedford	4:30 pm
Dunning	5:45 pm
Broken Bow	8:30 pm
Ar. Lincoln	4:00 am
Omaha	7:30 am
Sioux City	1:30 pm
St. Joseph	1:45 pm
Ar. Kansas City	4:20 pm

BOX BUTTE LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Alliance	10:00 pm
(Pick up en route)	
Ar. Lincoln	10:00 am
Ar. Council Bluffs	3:30 pm

MONTANA-WYOMING LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.)

Lv. Laurel	11:00 pm
Billings	11:59 pm
Sheridan	4:30 am
Gillette	9:45 am
Edgemont	2:00 pm
Alliance	7:30 pm
Ar. Lincoln	6:30 am

NORTH PLATTE VALLEY LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Daily except Monday)

Lv. Torrington	9:30 am
Henry	9:45 am
Morrill	10:00 am
Mitchell	10:30 am
Scottsbluff	11:00 am
Minatare	11:30 am
Bayard	12:00 noon
Ar. Lincoln	3:30 am
Omaha	7:30 am
Sioux City	1:30 pm
St. Joseph	1:45 pm
Ar. Kansas City	4:30 pm

SAND HILLS LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fri., Sat., Sun.)

Lv. Alliance	11:00 am
Hyannis	1:20 pm
Mullen	3:10 pm
Seneca	3:30 pm
Ar. Lincoln	3:30 am
Omaha	7:30 am
Sioux City	1:30 pm
St. Joseph	1:45 pm
Ar. Kansas City	4:30 pm

BELLE FOURCHE LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Sheridan	5:30 pm
Gillette	11:00 pm
Edgemont	3:00 am
Ar. Lincoln	8:00 pm

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Daily)

Lv. Alliance	1:30 am
Bridgeport	2:25 am
Sidney	3:33 am
Sterling	4:35 am
Ar. Brush	5:30 am

In addition to the special trains shown above, livestock will also be handled from the Big Horn Basin on freight train No. 78 daily leaving Greybull 4:00 pm, Worland 5:00 pm, Thermopolis 6:00 pm, Bonneville 8:30 pm, Powder River 10:50 pm, Casper 2:30 am, for arrival Lincoln 3:30 am second day. Special service on this line will be provided any day until further notice, for 25 or more cars.

• These trains also pick up livestock at other points en route. Where there is sufficient unexpired time on the livestock, direct connections are made at Lincoln with trains for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago, and for feed lot stations or for connecting lines at Council Bluffs. When

necessary to feed livestock to comply with the 28-36 hour law, schedules from Lincoln are arranged so there will be no long lay-over.

...

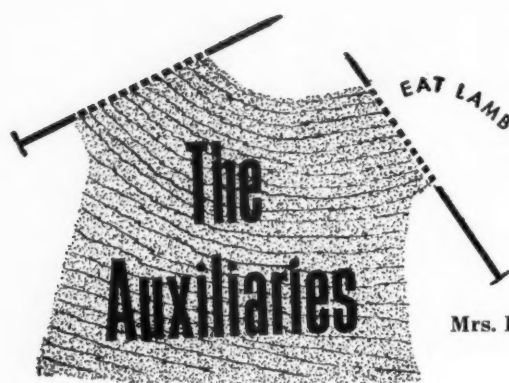
Insurance on livestock shipped from or to any point on the Burlington Railroad may be purchased from Burlington agents.

For details concerning this special livestock service,
consult your nearest Burlington representative or

RAY C. BURKE, General Live Stock Agent • Omaha, Nebraska

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD





Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Press Correspondent R. 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon

National Auxiliary aims to increase Use of Lamb in School Lunch Program

To Chairmen of State Lamb Promotion Committees:

INCREASING the use of lamb in the School Lunch Program is one of the big objectives of the National Auxiliary in its lamb promotion work. My previous reports have discussed the work done here in Utah to advance this project. Our success leads me to believe that, with similar efforts in other States, we really can greatly increase the use of lamb now and make many new lamb eaters for the future.

One of the first steps in launching this program, it seems to me, is to contact the supervisor or director of the School Lunch Program in each State. For your convenience a list of the school lunch directors in the various Western States, except Nevada, is printed below. The president and executive secretary of the American School Food Service Association are also included.

If you need further assistance in getting this program under way, please let me know.

—Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Chairman
National Auxiliary's Lamb
Promotion Committee
317 East Main
American Fork, Utah

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Dr. John Perryman, Executive Secretary
American School Food Service Association
P. O. Box 8811
Denver 10, Colorado

Miss Evelyn Terrell, President
American School Food Service Association
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana

Mrs. Mary B. Price, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
Room 212
Phoenix, Arizona

Mr. James M. Hemphill, Supervisor
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
State Education Building
721 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento 14, California

Mr. Charles W. Lilley, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
322 State Museum Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Mr. Cecil S. Olsen, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
Room 205, State House
Boise, Idaho

Mr. L. L. Brown, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

Miss Allyn George, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
Box 999
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Mrs. Ethel Heising, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Public Instruction
Bismarck, North Dakota

Mrs. Laura P. Wells, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
855 Chemeketa Street
Salem, Oregon

Mr. Harold H. Schuler, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Public Instruction
State Capitol Building
Pierre, South Dakota

Mr. Charles M. Hicks, Chief
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
Division of Administrative Services
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

Mr. Rodney A. Ashby, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Public Instruction
223 State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mrs. Agnes Fitzgerald, Supervisor
School Lunch Program
State Department of Public Instruction
Old Capitol Building
Olympia, Washington

Mr. Josef S. Replogle, Director
School Lunch Program
State Department of Education
Capitol Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming

. . . . And this is the type of gathering
that will help you do the job

SEPTEMBER has been Lamb Month in Utah. Throughout that period, radio and TV spots, along with tempting advertisements in the newspapers, have been used by the American Sheep Producers Council in one of their smaller campaigns. The retail shops have been co-operating with posters, and in some instances, featuring lamb in their own advertisements.

To assist in launching Lamb Month, Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Chipman put on one of their famous lamb barbecues at their summer home in American Fork

Canyon, at the foot of Timpanogos, the Sleeping Woman Mountain.

President and Mrs. Don Clyde, Executive Secretary Marsh, and the editors of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER were among those invited. The top echelon were unable to attend, but the editors made the trip in Ted Capener's MG. And it was a delightful drive in the late afternoon of September 7. Ted gave me a list of the landmarks to watch for as we drove up the canyon. I couldn't locate any of them, but all we needed to do was to ask directions

of a couple of people on the way—everyone knows the Chipmans. We arrived to find Delbert Chipman, B. H. Stringham of Vernal, Parson U. Webster of Cedar City, Rodney A. Ashby, director of the School Lunch Program in Utah, gathered around the cement barbecue pit tempting their appetites with whiffs of the cooking lamb as Francis Probst, prominent sheepman of Midway, and voted by everyone the best amateur lamb chef in the State, occasionally lifted a lid from a sheepherder-style Dutch oven to turn the lamb steaks and chops. He was assisted by Delbert Ray Chipman.

All of the wives were on the patio watching Mrs. Probst cooking over a charcoal burner what turned out to be the most delicious hash-browned potatoes that most of us had ever eaten. Mrs. Chipman and her friend, Mrs. Junius Christiansen were busy in a very modernized kitchen for a canyon home,—and as needed, we all lent a hand.

Other guests commenced to arrive: President and Mrs. J. R. Broadbent of the Utah Wool Growers Association; Mr. and Mrs. Von Orme—he is Farm Director for Radio Station KSL; Margaret Masters, another famous KSL personality, her husband, J. Franklin Smith, and her mother, Mrs. Iowa Houston. Margaret Masters was doubly welcome as she brought the dessert—mouth-melting rhubarb and gooseberry pies and popcorn balls to munch on after dinner.

There were upwards of 30 who sat around the "groaning" board, and we do mean "groaning." After a few preliminary courses, Chef Probst brought around the lamb in the Dutch ovens from which he served the delicious lamb. Before dinner, Mrs. Chipman had told us she had postponed the affair until Delbert brought his sheep down from Timpanogos where they summer, so he could pick out a good fat lamb for the occasion. It had been in the cooler for about a week and then cut up into steaks and chops. Mr. Probst started the lamb cooking in the Dutch ovens at about 3 o'clock, and by lifting the oven lids occasionally and turning the pieces, he achieved a tenderness and flavor that brought acclaim from everyone. When the crowd got through with second and third helpings, there was not much lamb or anything else left.

While most of us sat around the open fireplace in the patio after dinner and watched the harvest moon come over the mountains, Von Orme set up his tape-recording machine in the Chipmans' cottage to make recordings for KSL's early morning farm programs. First, President Broadbent and Mrs.

Parson U. Webster, who is president of the Utah Women's Auxiliary, discussed lamb marketing and promotion problems. Director Rodney Ashby of the School Lunch Program told Von Orme about the possibilities for increased use of lamb in the School Lunch Program. Mr. Ashby has been most cooperative, Mrs. Chipman says, in helping to put more lamb into the School Lunch Program in Utah. In the third interview, Margaret Masters and "Chef" Probst told Von Orme what they thought about lamb. These interviews were broadcast over KSL the next week. In addition, Margaret Masters has been very generous in featuring lamb on her high-rating radio and TV home shows. Assistant Editor Ted Capener also got some good pictures of the affair.

Governor and Mrs. George D. Clyde had expected to be at the lamb barbecue, but because Mrs. Clyde was suffering from a cold, had to send their regrets by Mr. Stringham.

When party break-up time came, all of us who were present, of course, voted it a most successful and delightful lamb event. And with the publicity for lamb that followed in radio and TV broadcasts, the entire Utah sheep industry reaped some rich benefits from the hospitality from Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Chipman.

—I. Y.

The barbecue in photos

TOP: Everyone at the party was interested in seeing the lamb being barbecued. In the group photo are: (front row) Howard Ashby, Rodney A. Ashby, David Eugene Chipman, Francis Probst, and Delbert Ray Chipman. In the second row (sitting) are Mrs. Junius Christiansen, B. H. Stringham, and Mrs. Parson U. Webster. In the back are Mrs. Stringham, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Probst, Mrs. Ashby, Mr. Chipman, Miss Irene Young, and Mrs. Chipman.

2nd FROM TOP: "There's plenty for all!" Mr. Probst (center) said and Mr. Ashby (left) and J. R. Broadbent voiced their approval of the lamb.

CENTER: KSL radio listeners learned of sheep industry news from a recording made at the Chipman cabin. Mrs. Parson U. Webster, president of the Utah Auxiliary, and J. R. Broadbent, Utah Wool Growers Association president, talked with farm-caster Von Orme (center) on the values of lamb and wool.

2nd FROM BOTTOM: Mr. and Mrs. Webster and Mr. Stringham "dig in" on the delicious lamb.

BOTTOM: Mrs. Chipman (center) was the perfect hostess and made sure everyone had plenty to eat. Pictured at left is prominent Salt Lake City home economist, Margaret Masters.



Around the Range Country



AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE.

PASTURES

September 23, 1957

Fall pastures and ranges are mostly in good condition in the western half of the country, although some are reported dry in the Pacific coastal region. They have responded from the recent moisture in the Great Plains and are reported in above-average condition with ample and unusually good grazing in many areas. The feed and roughage outlook is promising for winter needs in Oklahoma, and fall pastures are practically assured in the eastern two-thirds of Texas, but in the latter State additional moisture is needed in the Rio Grande Valley and northwestern areas. In the eastern half of the Nation, pastures have generally made a remarkable recovery following the rains of the past several weeks, and many are now furnishing good to excellent grazing.

ARIZONA

Show Low, Navajo County
September 16, 1957

We winter our flock on irrigated pasture. Winter feed should be good. Good weather all this month has been favorable for feed.

The wool pool from this area moves in the spring.

—Sinnott & Gibson

CALIFORNIA

Riverbank, Stanislaus County
September 12, 1957

A few yearling ewes sold here recently at \$20 per head.

It has been warm here, and the outlook for winter feed is good. We winter our sheep at the home ranch.

—S. W. Talbot

Sonora, Tuolumne County
September 12, 1957

There have been some man-set forest

fires here. There has been no damage to feed, but timber damage has been heavy in the Stanislaus Forest.

The outlook for feed on the winter range is fair to good, but we will start feeding alfalfa in November. We feed soft shell almond hulls as a supplement. Anyone interested in this supplemental feed can get more information by writing the University of California at Davis.

It has been hot and dry here, but the weather has had little effect on feed conditions.

I understand some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold from \$20 to \$22 here.

I would guess that about 65 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted in this area and that about 75 percent of the fat lambs have been marketed.

—E. V. Thompson

Westport, Mendocino County
September 16, 1957

We winter on the range. It is very dry and too early to tell what winter feed conditions will be. It has been very dry and warm here.

All of the fat lambs in this area have been marketed.

—Horace Thompson

COLORADO

Hotchkiss, Delta County
September 11, 1957

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at from \$28 to \$30 per head.

We had a lot of rain around the first of September, but we've had none since. The outlook for winter range feed is good—the best I've seen. It has been frosting and freezing here a bit lately.

We winter around Austin, Colorado on lands under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction.

A few lots of mixed fat and feeder lambs have been contracted here at from \$20.50 to \$21. Approximately one-third of the feeder lambs have been contracted here, and a like number of fat lambs have been marketed.

—Paul B. Allen

MONTANA

Jordan, Garfield County
September 17, 1957

I hope the incentive plan under the National Wool Act is continued for four more years. I would like to see an incentive plan set up so that woolen mills would buy U. S. wools . . . and if they didn't, they would receive a penalty.

The winter range forecast is very good—above the 10-year average. A few showers in September and some warm weather have kept the range in good shape. We winter at our home ranch.

About 90 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted in this area. We have few fat lambs here. Feeders have sold from 19 to 20 cents. Fine-wooled ewe lambs and whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs sell from 23 to 25 cents, while mixed lots have brought about 22 cents.

Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here at \$25.50 a head. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have brought \$25 per head.

—E. L. Alexander

NEW MEXICO

Tucumcari, Quay County
September 17, 1957

We have a sheep ranch at Ft. Stockton, Texas, and the winter range outlook there is just fair. We have had nice but dry weather here since the first of September. Early rains helped our ranges tremendously, but it has been dry since July.

All fat lambs in this area have been sold, and so have most of the feeders. Mixed lots of lambs have sold at 20 cents, while mutton lambs have brought 20½ cents. Ewe lambs have sold at 22 cents.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have brought \$21 per head in recent transactions.

—Blevans McKensie

The National Wool Grower

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OREGON

Richland, Baker County

September 17, 1957

All lambs in this area have been sold. Fats and feeders in mixed lots sold at 19 cents; feeders sold at 17½ cents; whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs sold at 22 cents; and whitefaced mixed lots sold from 19 to 22 cents.

Some early contracts for whitefaced yearling ewes (crossbreds) were made at \$26.25.

There is a lot of old feed on the fall and winter ranges here, but a good rain would surely help, as it has been hot and dry.

Our fall range is under BLM jurisdiction. We winter on the home ranch, where the outlook for winter feed is good.

—W. P. Saunders

Springfield, Lane County

September 12, 1957

About 95 percent of the fat lambs in this area have been marketed.

It has been an awfully dry summer, and the outlook for winter feed is only fair.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here at from \$20 to \$22 per head.

—X

Wilbur, Douglas County

September 16, 1957

Outlook for winter feed is poor. We winter at the home ranch, and the only promise there of good feed for the sheep is if we bring it to them.

There are no fat lambs in this area. Ninety percent of the feeders have been contracted at from 16½ to 18 cents. Whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs have sold at 17 cents.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$20 per head. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold at \$15 per head.

—George Short, Jr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Buffalo, Harding County

September 12, 1957

It has rained quite a bit here since the first of September, and range feed remains green. This condition has eased our range fire worries.

We winter on mostly deeded range land. The feed outlook is good.

Fat lambs have been contracted since September 1 at \$21 per hundredweight, and feeder lambs at \$20 to \$21. About 75 percent of the feeder lambs here have been contracted. Few lambs from this area go as fats.

October, 1957

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold recently at \$24 per head.

—H. W. Clarkson

Buffalo Gap, Custer County

September 13, 1957

Ewes and lambs are in good condition here. Winter feed should be very good—the best in years. Dry weather, with a few showers, has helped feed conditions since the first of September. We winter at the ranch.

—Peter B. Conger

Meadow, Perkins County

September 12, 1957

Alfalfa makes very good pasture to produce early fat lambs. We had 87 lambs ready for market at 85 pounds in 4½ months from wheat grass and alfalfa pasture.

Most lambs have either been sold or contracted here. A 300 head mixed lot recently sold at 21 cents a pound.

The winter range has a good cover of grass. It has been damp here since

the first of the month, and this weather is keeping grass green.

We winter at home, where feed conditions also look very good.

—Francis Clark

Reva, Harding County

September 14, 1957

Some contracts have been made here on lambs since the first of September for late delivery. Price ranges have been: from 20 to 21 cents for fat lambs; from 21 to 22½ cents on feeder lambs; from 22 to 24½ cents on fine-wooled ewe lambs; from 22 to 24 cents on whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs; and from 21½ to 22½ cents a pound on mixed lots. About 50 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted in this area, and about half of the fat lambs marketed.

It has been windy and rainy since the first of September, and these conditions have damaged range feed con-

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siderably; however, the outlook for winter feed is still good.

We winter on home pasture.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold recently at \$24 to \$28 per head. White-faced crossbred yearling ewes have sold in a \$24 to \$26 price range.

—Arnold L. Coffield

TEXAS

Brady, McCulloch County
September 14, 1957

Almost all lambs here have been delivered—both fats and feeders. Fat lambs brought from 21 to 22 cents, while feeders sold in a 19½ to 20½ cent price range.

Winter ranges will be very good. There is a lot of old feed, and recent showers have brought up some new weeds. We winter here at the ranch, where feed should be good.

—C. T. White & George Kidd

Eldorado, Schleicher County
September 14, 1957

Some eight-months' wool sold here recently, but about 75 percent of these wools are unsold.

About 90 percent of the fat lambs have been marketed in this area. Contracts on feeder lambs have taken nearly 95 percent of those offerings.

Warm weather since the first of September has helped feed conditions some. The outlook for winter range feed is fair. . . . We could use some rain.

Both fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here recently at \$20 per head. Some feeder lambs have been contracted at 21 cents per pound, while fine-wooled ewe lambs brought 22 cents per pound.

—Jimmie West

Strawn, Palo Pinto County
September 12, 1957

Winter feed will be fair, but we need more rain. We have had 1.8 inches of rain here since the first of September. Our sheep winter on home range, where the feed has improved over 1956.

There are very few sheep in this part of Texas—mostly goats and cattle.

All wool and mohair here has some defect—beggar-lice, grass burrs, etc. This is due to the big rains we had in March and April,—about 40 inches.

—Taylor Watson

UTAH

Cedar City, Iron County
September 13, 1957

I think the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is indeed the "Voice of the Sheep Industry."

About 40 percent of the feeder lambs in this area have been contracted. Twenty percent of the fat lambs have

been marketed. Fat lambs have brought from 20½ to 21½ cents since the first of September. Mixed fats and feeders have made 20 to 21 cents a pound. And both fine-wooled ewe lambs and mixed lots have been contracted at from 23 to 24 cents a pound.

Winter feed will be rather spotty—but much better than last year. Beneficial moisture on most mountain ranges has alleviated all forest fires this year.

We winter our sheep northeast of Cedar City on BLM controlled lands.

—Carlos L. Jones

Heber City, Wasatch County
September 10, 1957

All lambs have been contracted here straight at \$21 per hundredweight, delivery date from September 20 to October 10.

No yearling ewes have been sold here. Asking price has been \$30 per head for fine-wooled offerings, and the same for whitefaced crossbreds.

Range feed is better than it has been for a long time. We have had perfect weather since the first of September. We winter in Rush Valley in the West Desert on BLM operated lands.

—J. W. Jordan

WASHINGTON

Hooper, Whitman County
September 12, 1957

We feed out our own feeder lambs. Almost all range lambs have been sold here. Some farm flock lambs are left.

Winter feed prospects are good. We spend the fall on stubble, which is good this year. It has been dry and hot during September—normal for the month.

—Wm. McGregor

Outlook, Yakima County
September 12, 1957

Prices at the Prosser, Washington sheep sale on September 9 were \$20.25 for fat lambs and up to \$19 for feeders. These prices were paid for Yakima Valley Sheep Marketing Association offerings.

Demand is good for ewes here.

Winter feed is very dry, but it is still about normal, thanks to good spring growth. We will winter at the ranch. Hay is as low as \$12 per ton in the bale pile.

We have a farm flock.

—Carroll Meeker

Sunnyside, Yakima County
September 18, 1957

I do not use fall or winter range but go on pasture about the first of September in the Columbia Basin where pastures are good.

It has been dry and hot here since
(Continued on page 40.)

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RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 38.)

the first of the month. The mountains are drier than I have seen them for some time.

Possibly 60 to 70 percent of the fat lambs in this area have been sold.

—Kenneth Mott

Warden, Grant County
September 12, 1957

It has been dry here so far this month.

We winter our sheep on the farm, where the outlook for winter feed is good.

—Marlow G. Mecham

WYOMING

Hat Creek, Niobrara County
September 13, 1957

None of the fat lambs have been marketed in this area. About 50 percent of the feeders have been contracted at from 19 to 20 cents. Fine-wooled ewe

lambs have sold at 21 cents, and white-faced crossbred ewe lambs have brought the same price. Mixed lots of lambs have been contracted at 20 to 20½ cents.

Winter range here should be the best in years. Cool weather has affected feed favorably since the first of September.

We winter at the ranch, where feed conditions are very good. A small por-

tion of our winter range is under BLM jurisdiction.

Asking prices for yearling ewes (all types) range from \$25 to \$27 per head. No sales have been made.

—C. A. David

Kaycee, Johnson County
September 12, 1957

There have been no forest fires here this season. Last year, a fisherman's weiner roast caused a fire which was controlled after destroying five acres, but it almost got away and could have destroyed one-half of our winter feed.

Winter feed outlook is the best it has been in at least six years in this area. It is presently raining, and this moisture is improving feed conditions.

We winter partly on the range and partly with fed hay. Our range is under BLM jurisdiction.

Grass fat lambs are moving from this area at the present time. About 90 percent of the feeder lambs in this section have been contracted. Contracting prices: 21½ to 22 cents for fat lambs; 20 to 21½ cents for feeders; 23½ cents for fine-wooled and white-faced crossbred ewe lambs; and 20 to 21½ cents on mixed lots.

Some yearling ewes have been sold recently at from \$25 to \$27 per head for both fine-wooled and white-faced crossbreds.

—D. Cross Cattle Company

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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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2. The owner is: National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, an unincorporated body, and twelve state wool growers' associations.

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(Signed) IRENE YOUNG

Editor and Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1957.

(SEAL)

(Signed) BULIA H. ANDERSON
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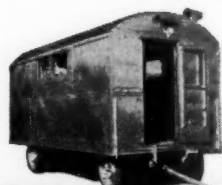
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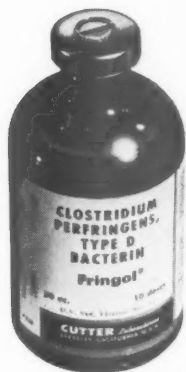
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